

WINSTON CHURCHILL

CHURCHILL AT WHITE HOUSE TO OPEN ALLIED WAR TALKS

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SOVIETS GAIN ON ALL FRONTS

U. S. TROOPS BATTLING 80,000 JAPANESE INVADING PHILIPPINES

Fierce Fighting in Progress North of Manila
TANKS IN ACTION
British Stem Drive 300 Miles North of Singapore

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UP).—The first big-scale land battle of the Pacific war burst with full fury today at the key Philippine island of Luzon where apparently outnumbered American and Filipino defenders are pitted against a Japanese invasion force of 80,000 to 100,000 men.

Army communique No. 22, announcing the big Japanese push, said some of the enemy forces had succeeded in landing, but that there was "fierce resistance."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of the American Far Eastern forces, reported at Manila that the defenders are "more than holding their own."

Meanwhile, renewed Japanese submarine activity off the California coast was revealed.

SUBS OFF COAST
San Francisco dispatches said that the tanker H. M. Storey was shelled by a submarine within sight of the California coast shortly before noon Monday, but escaped.

Navy communique No. 15 previously had disclosed that the tanker Emidio was sunk by shellfire and torpedo, and that the Agwi World was shelled, but not sunk.

But these activities were dwarfed momentarily by the gigantic struggle in the Philippines where the Japanese apparently were trying to swing a knockout blow at the No. 1 American bastion of the Far East—Manila.

The Army communique revealed that a fleet of about 80 Japanese troopships "under strong naval and air escort" appeared off the west

LaGuardia Signs Law On Air Raid Violations

Refusal to Comply With Warning Punishable By Fine, Prison

By Harry Raymond
Mayor LaGuardia yesterday morning signed and made effective the emergency law, adopted by the City Council, which makes willful violation of air raid warning signals punishable by fine and imprisonment.

He put his signature to the law following a public hearing in which there was only one New York citizen who declared opposition.

Opposing the law was Charles W. Lang, representing the West of Central Park Association, who said the bill gave "a lot of authority to irresponsible individuals."

The Mayor, in signing the bill, stated that the air raid wardens, police and firemen were duly constituted authorities with the right to enforce the law.

SHOULD BE OBEYED
He pointed out that all air raid wardens, auxiliary firemen and other volunteer workers in civilian defense would be trained and investigated workers who should be obeyed by all citizens.

"We must have a duly constituted authority in the city when it is under attack by the enemy," the Mayor said. "And we will have to adopt measures we would not think of in times of peace."

"Therefore when the alarm comes—I am not saying if the alarm comes—everyone will have to comply with the instructions."

Speaking in behalf of the bill at the hearing, Thurlow M. Gordon, legal director of the Office of Civilian Defense, advocated immediate passage of the measure, stating it aimed to force clearance of the streets during air raid alerts, prevention of false alarms and avoidance of panics.

Persons who refuse to leave the streets during an air raid alarm and abide with air raid rules are

CIO-AFL Accept Gov't Industry Plan

But Industrialists Balk and Insist On 'Freezing' Open Shop

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22.—CIO and AFL delegates to the Industry-Labor Conference called by President Roosevelt agreed today to accept a three-point compromise plan designated to eliminate strikes during the war, but employer representatives balked at the proposal.

As a result of the refusal of the employer group to budge from its demand that the open shop be frozen throughout American industry, the conference remained deadlocked without reaching any agreement.

William H. Davis, Moderator of the conference, announced at 6:30 o'clock this evening that sessions had been recessed until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and would resume at the Labor Department. The conferees had been meeting at the Federal Reserve Building.

Davis refused to comment on the compromise plan which had been submitted by Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, Associate Moderator of the conference, or to divulge any details of today's sessions.

But it was reliably understood that at about noon today Senator Thomas threw out the following plan:

First, that there shall be no strikes or lockouts during the duration of the war.

Second, that all disputes shall be referred to voluntary mediation and settled by peaceful means.

Third, that the President shall set up machinery for the mediation and arbitration of disputes.

Senator Thomas who is chairman (Continued on Page 4)

Report Unrest Breaking Out In Germany

VICHY, Dec. 22 (UP).—An unidentified radio station, broadcasting on the Vichy station's regular wave length, said tonight that unrest had sprung up in Germany, that machine-gunners were guarding all important roads, and that this was the reason for the German military setbacks.

The announcer spoke in what was described as very bad French. He broke into the Vichy wave length and made his statement at 9:05 P.M. (3:05 P.M., EST).

BASLE, Switzerland, Dec. 22 (UP).—Nothing unusual was reported from Germany tonight. The 10:26 A.M. train from Berlin today was two hours late but the one at 6 P.M. arrived on time. A

The newly elected officers of the W. A. Gardner Lodge No. 191, Milwaukee Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, wired President Roosevelt asking for executive action in the Browder case. The officers are: Edward Murtha, president; Harry Grow, vice-president, and Robert Berberich, treasurer.

The appeal to President Roosevelt by the Brotherhood officials requested immediate release of the incarcerated anti-fascist, according to the statement of the Citizens' Committee.

Detroit, Chicago and New York locals of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America have passed resolutions requesting President Roosevelt to free Earl Browder. The three locals are: Chicago, No. 30; Detroit, No. 79 and New York, No. 70.

British Now 500 Miles Inside Libya, Routing Axis

Allies Suddenly Appear Inside Tripolitania in Flanking Drive

CAIRO, Dec. 22 (UP).—A British mechanized column, outflanking the whole desert war front, has struck 500 miles into Libya, destroyed an airbase and has dug in to meet the Axis forces retreating headlong along the coast toward Tripoli, war dispatches said today.

This column was 150 miles inside Tripolitania, the western half of Libya, and only 200 miles from Tripoli itself. Striking up suddenly from the desert, it attacked by surprise and destroyed the airbase on the Axis coastal supply line. Axis forces had just begun using the field, a communique said.

The British destroyed "no less than" 24 German and Italian planes on the ground, blew supply dumps, gasoline and ammunition sky high and reported that "the entire garrison, which outnumbered the raiders six to one, was accounted for."

It was considered probable the raid was made by a British column which struck out from the Jarabub Oasis, at the outset of the Libyan campaign, captured two Axis-held bases 20 miles to the west, and then disappeared into the swirling desert sands.

Meanwhile, other British units pressed westward close to Benghazi and down the western side of Libya's hump, despite bad weather. They were reported slashing through the Jebel Elachdar section along the coast and yesterday, the communique said, they pushed back enemy troops holding covering positions east of Benghazi.

Other columns were reported operating against Axis forces withdrawing south toward Jeddabiya, 90 miles south of Benghazi at the bottom of the hump. Severe weather conditions hampered movements of both sides, particularly in the air, the communique said.

Senate Shelters Against Air Raids Urged in Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UP).—Senator Elmer Thomas, D., Okla., today introduced a resolution authorizing a survey to prepare the way for Senate air raid shelters. The resolution calls on the architect to survey the Senate wing and the Senate office building with a view to "locating and preparing" air raid shelters and to submit an early report.

(Continued on Page 4)

Consumers' Leaders Rap Boost in Bread Prices

By Louise Mitchell
Bread will cost a penny more per pound, the Merchants' Institute announced yesterday. The new increase strikes at the mainstay of the average person's diet and health.

Bread will now cost 12 cents as a result of two price increases in the last three months. The new hike goes into effect on Dec. 29, as a New Year's gift from big bread bakery firms.

Commenting on the price rise, Consumers' Union declared, "Bread is the mainstay in the diets of the American people of all income



CAPT. F. B. GONCALVES

Tells of Attack:

Telling reporters in San Francisco how his unarmed vessel, the 6,771-ton tanker Agwiworld successfully eluded an attack by a huge enemy submarine, 20 miles off the California coast, is its skipper, Capt. F. B. Goncalves. For a half-hour the enemy craft tossed shells at the tanker.

Enemy Sub Shells Another U.S. Tanker
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American Ship Escapes Under Smoke-Screen Off West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22 (UP).—An enemy submarine shelled the oil tanker H. M. Storey within sight of the California coast today in the fourth attack on American merchantmen along the West Coast since Friday night.

The boom of the sub's deck gun could be heard along the coast as it attacked the Storey at 11:30 A. M. EST two miles off Point Arguello, Calif. The Storey escaped.

The attack, apparently part of a determined campaign by a pack of enemy submarines against American coastal shipping, was revealed as the Navy Department reported that three Americans had lost their lives and that from seven to 24 were missing as result of submarine attacks on four other ships—three along the coast, the other in the central Pacific.

Two of these vessels, the 6,910-ton tanker Emidio and the S. S. Lahaina, were sunk.

The attack on the Storey was reported by the commander of the Coast Guard station at Point Arguello. He declined to say how many shots the submarine fired, but said the action could be seen plainly from the shore. The Storey escaped behind a smoke screen.

The Storey is a 10,763-ton steel vessel built in Alameda, Cal., in 1921 for carrying bulk fuel oil.

Foe Attacked Hospital, Last Guam Message Said

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UP).—The last message sent by the Guam garrison to the Navy Department was time at 8:30 P. M. (EST) Dec. 9, two days after the Japanese raid on Hawaii, and reported the attackers had machine-gunned civilians and a hospital in Agaña, the island capital, it was revealed today.

The Navy said that the last message sent from the Far Pacific outpost (3:30 P. M. island time Dec. 10) reported:

"Last attack centered at Agaña. Civilians machine-gunned in streets. Two native wards of hospital and hospital compound machine-gunned. Building in which Japanese nationals are confined bombed."

War Against Italy

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UP).—Netherlands declared war against Italy today.

Preliminary To Talks With USSR, China, Dutch

Lord Beaverbrook Flies Here With British Prime Minister

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UP).—The White House announced tonight that Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain, has arrived here and is in conference with President Roosevelt.

Churchill arrived in Washington by plane but it was not disclosed how he made the Atlantic crossing. He was accompanied by Lord Beaverbrook, British Supply Minister, and a technical staff.

Churchill landed at a nearby air station where he was met by Mr. Roosevelt.

The White House said that "the defeat of Hitlerism throughout the world" was the "one primary objective" in the conversation to be held in the next few days between the President, the British Prime Minister and the respective staffs of the two countries.

Announcement of Churchill's arrival was made by White House Secretary Stephen T. Early. He also made public an accompanying White House statement which said "it should be remembered that many other nations are engaged today in this common task" of defeating Hitlerism.

Therefore, the White House said, the conferences in Washington should be regarded as preliminary to further meetings which will officially include the Soviet Union, China, the Netherlands and the British Dominions.

SEE 'OVER-ALL UNITY'
Mr. Roosevelt, a few hours before announcement of Churchill's arrival, had met with Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff and the Chinese and Dutch envoys to this country.

"It is expected that there will thus be evolved an over-all unity in the conduct of the war," the White House said.

"Other nations will be asked to participate to the best of their ability in the over-all objective."

"It is probable that no further announcements will be made until the end of the present conferences, but it may be assumed that the other interested nations will be kept in touch with this preliminary planning," the statement concluded.

The White House would not say specifically where or when Churchill reached the United States, confining its disclosure of his presence here to saying that the Prime Minister had arrived and was with the President in the White House when the announcement was made at 6:57 P. M. EST.

GUEST OF ROOSEVELT

Because the formal announcement of Churchill's arrival described him as "the guest of the President," it was assumed Churchill would continue to remain at the White House during his stay in this country.

Churchill's arrival obviously suggested closer coordination of the American war effort with that of other countries opposing the Axis powers.

Discussing between the military missions of the American and British governments have been in progress here and in London for some time.

The announcement of the British leader's arrival came at the end of

Ships' Crews, Railroad Unionists Join 1,700,000 Who Want Browder Free

More unions—longshoremen, ships' crews, miners railwaymen and municipal workers—yesterday added their names to the petitions sent to President Roosevelt asking for the release from Atlanta Penitentiary of Earl Browder. Browder is serving a four-year prison term in the federal penitentiary for a minor passport violation.

Listing of the actions of trade unions yesterday was made by the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, 1133 Broadway, which last week presented petitions signed by 1,700,000 persons to United States Attorney General Francis Biddle requesting release of the Communist leader.

Yesterday's trade union petitions included: The crew of the S.S. Nicaragua petitioned President Roosevelt. This is the eighty-first ship's crew which

has petitioned the Chief Executive to intercede for Browder.

The Plains, Ohio, Local 5096 of the United Mine Workers of America. The miners' union local petitioned President Roosevelt that the entire trade union movement has mobilized in the fight against fascism, and "Earl Browder's freedom at the present time would not only be an act of American justice and fair play," but would contribute greatly in the war against Hitlerism.

The San Pedro, Cal., Local 1-13 of the CIO's International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union with a membership in excess of 2,700, notified Tom Mooney, chairman of the Citizens' Committee to Free Browder, that its membership meeting had passed a resolution for the freedom of Earl Browder and sent their petition to President

Roosevelt. The newly elected officers of the W. A. Gardner Lodge No. 191, Milwaukee Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, wired President Roosevelt asking for executive action in the Browder case. The officers are: Edward Murtha, president; Harry Grow, vice-president, and Robert Berberich, treasurer.

The appeal to President Roosevelt by the Brotherhood officials requested immediate release of the incarcerated anti-fascist, according to the statement of the Citizens' Committee.

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Moscow Heroes-- How Students Carried On

With Books or Rifles, Students Performed Valorous Deeds in Defense of Capital; Describe Life in the Schools

By John Gibbons
(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 22.—Moscow today, after many weeks of trial, is living through the joyous days of victory gained in historic battles that have raged for two months at the city's gates.

Moscow's inhabitants have had a hard time of it in this time. Second to no other section of the Soviet capital's citizens in sacrifice, valor and staunchness are the students.

There are fewer students now in Moscow's schools of higher education. The greater part of the students, exchanging the book for the rifle, have gone to the front. Many of them who a short six months ago were poring quietly over their studies are now grown into distinguished heroes of the national war, fearless fliers, tank destroyers and others. A number of women students have enlisted as nurses.

Consequently many of the higher educational institutions here are closed. Closed also is the central wing of the oldest Moscow university, which had been bombed by the Germans as a "target of strategic importance" and which now is rapidly being restored.

STUDENT LIFE

In a number of other schools, however, studies went on throughout the war. The proximity of the front did not interfere with the course of study, only that a number of new problems were brought forward by the war for the students to cope with.

The Moscow Pedagogical Institute, which is the foremost Russian school for training teachers, offers a typical picture of the life and work of all Moscow students. No changes have been made in the syllabus of the Institute in general but some of the subjects have been influenced by the presence of war. Classes on anatomy, for example, are supplemented by lectures on aid and care of the wounded. The theme of Darwin has been extended by lectures on racial theory, which latter is being exploited by the German fascists to attain their aims of conquest.

Particular attention is devoted to the history of the Slavonic peoples and the consecutive stages of their self-defense against German aspirations to domination.

Without in any way limiting the program of studies or relaxing study discipline the war has confronted the students with a series of new and important assignments. Of Moscow's students it can truly be said that while working on their books they hold their rifles in their

hands. They are all included in the military training plan. Several hours a day are given up to military classes so that from the ranks of the Pedagogical Institute there spring up not only rank and file fighters but also special squads of snipers, machine gunners and tank destroyers.

All students, men as well as women, are enrolled in air defense detachments. This is public work and particularly strenuous as it extends over several long wings of the university building. In every one of these day and night watches are kept, which means that 40 men and women are on duty throughout the 24 hours of the day.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE
Watches are conducted on the principles of military discipline. There is a headquarters. Classes on air defense are held regularly and different sections are headed by their respective chiefs.

In the darkest days of the defense of Moscow all students of the Institute were out doing their share in building fortifications. It was they who erected the heavy iron obstacles on Frunze embankment, fastened iron beams into the ground and built anti-tank barricades of thick logs and brick secured by two rows of iron palings.

And besides this work in which all students participated there were also other special assignments. Men and women students were on duty regularly, day and night, in the nearest bomb shelters and in Metro stations, where they gave lectures on history and led discussions on current politics.

Another set of students are on duty in the evacuation centers at one of the Moscow railway stations taking care of evacuee children. Many help in the collection of warm things for the Red Army.

LINK TO RED ARMY
Bound up, as is their entire life, with the defense of their country the students take the warmest interest in the Red Army and in events at the front. They receive a number of letters from Red Army men, which pass from hand to hand and are published in the wall newspapers on the Institute. And

how proud the Institute is of those of its students who have distinguished themselves in the war! Among those who have performed outstanding acts of heroism is a woman student who saw action as a nurse at the front and died a hero's death.

Both professors and students work in closest collaboration in all lines of their studies and war assignments. The professors are doing their share in the defense work. Professor Kotlyarov, for example, director of the Institute and well-known in the Soviet Union for his work in the educational field, is the moving spirit behind the intensive activities that are being carried on in the school. You can see him at lectures, you will find him surrounded by students in a military training class or meet him in the midst of an air defense detachment. He knows every student and is well-informed about those who have gone to the front, speaking of them with fatherly solicitude and pride.

POLITICAL STUDIES
Despite their hard work the students find time for reading and discussing questions of politics. They know all about what is going on in foreign countries, the situation there and about the struggle waged by the youth in the German-occupied territories of France, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and others.

The ever-growing interest in England and the United States finds expression in the increasing number of Moscow students who are learning the English language and studying the literature and history of the two great Allied countries.

Student life in Moscow is wholly linked up with the great work carried on by the capital in the national war. Nor do the students, intent as they are on fulfilling war assignments, forget about the future. They are as painstaking over their studies as they ever were, seeing in the pursuit of learning their duty to their country. And when the fascists are completely put to rout the horror and suffering of war will give way to scientific and constructive labor.



Beach Fighting in the Philippines: Soldiers of the Philippine Army are shown manning a 75-mm. gun during maneuvers at a beach north of Manila. This is the same beach where some 80 transports are attempting to land an estimated 30,000 yellow warriors. The Japanese are meeting fierce resistance from American and Philippine troops.

U. S. Troops Battling Philippine Invasion

30,000 Japanese Attempt Landing At Lingayen Gulf, North of Manila

(Continued from Page 1)

coast of Luzon and that "soon afterward a large number of 150-man barges" swarmed into Lingayen Gulf—150 miles north of Manila—and attempted landings near Agoo.

SUCCESS IN LANDING

"Some of them succeeded in getting ashore," the communiqué said tersely, adding that "the Japanese force is estimated at 30,000 to 100,000, from six to eight divisions."

It said "heavy fighting" is in progress and that "the attempted invasion is being met with fierce resistance by American and Philippine troops."

Activity also was noted at other points on the Philippine Archipelago.

"Fighting is continuing near Davao on the island of Mindanao."

"In other sectors there was renewed patrol activity."

The principal American fortifications are clustered around Manila, linked to Lingayen Gulf by a major highway which winds across relatively flat country containing some obstacles, including streams. But this is the dry season.

Agoo, where the Army reported some Japanese had landed, is a port on the eastern shore of Lingayen Gulf. Since there are no fixed defenses in that area, it was presumed the defenders there are mobile units.

(Manila dispatches reported that American forces were using tanks and heavy artillery. The Japanese apparently carried tanks into the area aboard barges.)

The communiqué did not disclose the number of Japanese troops which succeeded in achieving a foothold, nor did it give details of the fighting near Davao, center of the Philippine hemp industry and with a Japanese population estimated at 25,000 to 35,000.

While hard-fighting Marines at Wake and Midway Islands continued to hold out, it was disclosed that the last message sent by the Guam garrison to the Navy Department was timed 8:30 P. M. EST Dec. 9—two days after the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor.

U. S. TANKS SMASH AT JAPANESE TROOPS
MANILA, P. I., Dec. 22 (UP).—United States tanks, airplanes and heavy coastal guns blazed into action and "more than held their own" today against a Japanese invasion army which loomed off the coast 135 miles northwest of Manila in a fleet of 80 transports and began struggling for the shore, launching the battle for the Philippines.

Big coastal guns, blasting at a foreign invader of American-administered soil for the first time since the War of 1812, routed one force of Japanese destroyers and transports, "preventing a landing." But Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Army headquarters here announced

that heavy fighting, "including tank combat" had developed in the region north of Manila, making it evident that at least part of the Japanese expeditionary force was ashore.

Communications said that the enemy was pushing the attack "in great force" and that "undoubtedly this is the major expeditionary drive being aimed at the Philippines."

The Japanese chose the Lingayen area, about midway up the west coast of Luzon Island, on which Manila lies, for their assault. A smaller invasion force tried to pull ashore there 10 days ago in 150 motorboats launched from warships but Filipino troops lined the shore with artillery and beat them off, inflicting heavy casualties on them. At dawn today the Japanese were back in force.

Thrown out to meet them were the well-trained, well-equipped American and Philippine troops commanded by Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, a seasoned campaigner in these tropical islands. The Americans had nearby bases of operations in Fort Stotsenberg and Clark field, about half way between Manila and Lingayen.

BRITISH STEM DRIVE IN NORTH MALAYA

SINGAPORE, Dec. 22 (UP).—British Imperial forces have stemmed a Japanese thrust 300 miles north of Singapore and an official announcement tonight United that a British counter-attack either already has started or is being prepared in the vicinity of Kuala Kangsar, western anchor of the new defense line. After announcing that the Japanese had been held along a line running 100 miles in a northeasterly direction across the peninsula from Kuala Kangsar to Kuala Krai, a communiqué said the situation at Kuala Kangsar was "slightly encouraging."

This, coupled with unconfirmed reports of the arrival of fresh reinforcements, led to the belief that the British were through retreating and were ready to lash back at Japanese forces which admittedly have a large portion of Northern Malaya in their hands.

BRITISH TO HIT BACK

Back of the new British line were strategic railroads and highways leading to Singapore and the important tin center of Ipoh, 15 miles southeast of Kuala Kangsar.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, commander-in-chief of British Far Eastern Forces, said in a speech tonight that the Japanese have captured Northern Malaya for "only a time."

He said the initial Japanese successes were due to their ability to live on the country, carrying only a minimum of supplies. "But," he said, painting for his audience "the picture as I see it," that strategy is beginning to fail.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham also said that the Japanese met with success during the first two weeks of the war because they used light equipment which in no way resembled a uniform. British troops, he said, actually were unable to differentiate between the Japanese and harmless natives until the treacherous attack revealed their true colors.

HONGKONG CONTINUES TO HOLD ON GRIMLY

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UP).—The radio voice of beleaguered Hongkong gave hourly assurance today that Imperial defenders of the century-old crown colony were fighting on with unabated zeal.

(A London radio report heard by Columbia Broadcasting System said of the Hongkong situation: "The Japanese rear is being increasingly threatened by the Chinese, who continue their advance along the Kowloon-Canton railway. Chinese advance forces are now reported to be only seven miles from the Kowloon border.")

Mrs. Churchill Praises Soviet Fighting Spirit

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UP).—Mrs. Winston Churchill announced tonight that Britons had donated 1,000,000 pounds (\$4,000,000) to a Red Cross "Aid for Russia" fund.

In broadcasting her thanks, she said the response reflected Britain's popular desire to give the Soviet Union all possible support.

Mrs. Churchill said she was happy to announce the news at a time when the German tide in the Soviet Union had turned and "for the second time in history a retreat from Moscow is taking place through the snows of the Russian winter."

"We feel deeply for the sufferings and sacrifices forced upon the Russians by those evil men who have steeped the world in blood and anguish," she said. "We all wanted in some way to give thanks to a nation whose dauntless resistance has given us a breathing space before the next round of the struggle. As the weeks went by, our doubts turned to hopes and our hopes to confidence that at least the armies of Russia would be kept in being, whatever happened to their cities and villages."

On the War Fronts

(As of December 21st)

BY A VETERAN COMMANDER

The Japanese are concentrating their attack against the Philippines, as was to be expected. Some 80 transports are ready to land troops on Luzon 120 miles northwest of Manila. Judging by the number of transports there must at least be two army corps there. At the same time they are reinforcing their landing detachments near Legaspi and on Mindanao.

This looks like a determined assault on the Philippines. It is a logical move in view of the fact that Hongkong is already a foregone conclusion.

At the same time both sides in the conflict are developing an active submarine campaign in both oceans, close to the opponents' coasts.

The U. S. Navy has struck a heavy blow at the German submarine fleet by sinking or damaging 14 subs in the Atlantic and disposing of several Japanese subs in the Pacific.

The Imperial forces in Libya seem to be completing the mopping up in Libya and have penetrated into Tripolitania. The German and Italian remnants have been pressed against the shores of the Gulf of Sidra, with their retreat cut off south of Benghazi. This phase of the campaign seems to be over. Now it is the question of whether the Germans will be able to reinforce their troops in western Tripolitania and strike back when the British lines will have been lengthened. To us this looks doubtful.

On the Eastern Front, the great news is the assumption by Hitler of the Supreme Command and the "sacking of von Brauchitsch. Meanwhile the Soviet armies seem to be pushing their advance especially hard south of Leningrad and in the Tula region.

Near Leningrad the Red Army is thrusting westward from Tosno on the Okhtabrsk railroad and at the same time it is liquidating the last German bridgeheads west of the Volkhov River. Thus the entire right flank of von Leeb's armies before Leningrad is threatened and will probably have to fall back on the Lake Ima-Luga-Yamburg line.

In the Tula region Soviet cavalry and light tanks are thrusting forward along the Kaluga road. Further south, they are nearing the important railroad junction of Gorbachevka.

It may now be said that the Moscow "pincers" do not exist any more.

There is no news from the Southern Front, where Timoshenko is seemingly preparing to take his turn in the strategic "tattoo" which the Red Army High Command is playing on the entire front.

Pact Protects Martinique Against Axis

Agreement Guarantees French Caribbean Base, Hull Says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UP).—The United States' new accord with Martinique, negotiated last week by Rear Admiral Frederick J. Horne, guarantees the status quo of the French Caribbean naval base against any Axis menace, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today.

Hull told his press conference, after talking with Horne for an hour, that the new agreement constitutes a continuation of the status quo accord reached with Martinique officials at the time the United States acquired British bases in the Caribbean area.

Horne's agreement, concluded last Wednesday with Admiral Georges Robert, French High Commissioner of the West Indies, contained a few supplements regarding shipping facilities to provide the people of Martinique with continued food and other vital supplies, Hull said.

He said the Horne-Robert agreement was highly satisfactory to the United States and he assumed it was satisfactory to the French officials.

Quiz Japanese Aide in Mexico About Radio Set

Former Naval Attache Hid Set in Ditch Outside Capital

(Special to the Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22.—The former Japanese Naval attache admitted to federal police yesterday that he had hidden a radio set and a number of typewriters in a lonely ditch on the outskirts of the capital. He declared, however, that those things had "simply been thrown away" because they were "unserviceable."

The radio and typewriters were found by peasants, earlier this week, and turned over to the police which traced the articles to the offices of the former Japanese Legation.

Asked for an explanation, Tunesio Wachi, the attache who lost his diplomatic status when Mexico broke relations with Japan, smilingly demanded to know whether there was a law against "throwing away things."

While police insisted that the radio was a transmitting set, Wachi stoutly maintained that he had only thrown away a "receiving set."

Asked why he had been hiding it, he bluntly replied that he "just did not want people to see."

Food Inventory to Be Held Throughout Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 22 (UP).—The Department of Economy today ordered a nation wide inventory of grain and other food staples in order that adequate measures to prevent a possible shortage may be taken.

Meanwhile there was a run on gas stoves here as a result of a severe shortage of charcoal for cooking purposes. Prices of gas stoves soared overnight due to the sudden demand.

'Ski Marines' Now Man Kronstadt's Guns

Great Soviet Fortress Near Leningrad Hammers Away At Nazis

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
LENINGRAD, Dec. 22.—"Marines on skis" are the defenders of the famed Kronstadt naval base, now the western outpost of the might of the Soviet Union.

A scene of constant activity since the Nazis first approached Leningrad four months ago, the guns of the great fortress are never silent. The roar of guns can be heard constantly night and day interspersed with the rattle of machine guns.

Nor have the ships of Kronstadt, birthplace of the Soviet Navy, been idle. Since the beginning of the war every naval vessel in the bay has sailed an average of 13,000 nautical miles, patrolling the Gulf of Finland and on other missions.

Dispatches tell of an expedition led by Capt. Goryalsky, his fourth since the harbor has been besieged. For seven hours vessels under his command sailed under constant fire from Nazi shore batteries along the Estonian coast, but they completed their mission successfully.

The great courts and parade grounds of Kronstadt are covered with snow and the "ski marines" drill in them during the short December days. Red Navy sailors patrol the ice of the Gulf of Finland and frequently attack the enemy from ambush.

The ceaseless guns of Kronstadt have accounted for many Nazi units along the Estonian coast and are known to have silenced scores of German coastal batteries.

The men at Kronstadt spend their leisure time reading newspapers and letters from home. The local cinema features "We Are From Kronstadt," and the words of the hero of this film, "and who else would like to try and get to Petrograd?" sound like a call to action.

Soviet Group at Work on Stalin Science Awards

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
MOSCOW, Dec. 22.—The Stalin Prize Committee in the field of science and inventions and the Stalin Prize Committee in the field of literature and art have started work and are selecting candidates for the 1941 Stalin Prizes.

The committee is taking into account the work of scientists and inventors during the war, and the remaining population of the city.

Innocent inhabitants have been slaughtered in the streets. One

series of bold raids the guerrillas disposed of Nazi guards at the mines and burned the entire reserve of 4,000 tons.

Every day the partisans intensify their activities and raids on detached Nazi garrisons and motor columns.

The fascists are taking brutal reprisals on the civilian population for their defeats at Sebastopol. Simferopol is practically a dead town with all factories at a standstill and the remaining population starving.

The Nazis had great hope on the capture of the Besheuk collieries, Crimea's sole source of coal. By a

woman was killed in cold blood by a Nazi sentry and the fascists have organized a brutal massacre of the population.

Nazi soldiers are dragging all inhabitants, including old men, women and children, through the streets and shooting them. The bodies of people murdered by the Nazis are strung up at street corners.

These atrocities haven't daunted the partisans. On the contrary they have increased their activities and resolved to avenge every murder and every act of violence committed by the Nazis.

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Joint Labor Councils in Key Cities Set Up to Win Production Battle

CIO, AFL, Employers in Boston Form Joint Industrial Relations Group

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The CIO, AFL, and representatives of employers in the Greater Boston area, have organized a joint "Industrial Relations Council of Metropolitan Boston." Daniel J. Goggin, president, and Harry P. Grages, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union; Hugh Lyons, regional director of the CIO and Joseph Salerno, president of the State Council of the CIO; together with four management representatives, form the Executive Committee. This Committee will elect a ninth person to represent the public.

The purpose of this council is to maintain harmonious industrial relations and promote voluntary arbitration in cases of disputes threatening to cause stoppage of work and production.

Labor Civilian Defense Committee Organized in Los Angeles

By Jack Young

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 22.—Labor unity for civilian defense was sealed here today as the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods announced the joint formation of Labor's Civilian Defense Committee.

Purpose of the committee formed by the three major branches of labor will be to mobilize the special skills of 225,000 organized workers in this city behind civilian defense efforts. Immediately after it was established, Labor's Civilian Defense Committee sent Mayor Fletcher Bowron a letter offering the services of trade unionists.

MOP-UP SQUADS

Setting up of special "mop-up" squads of skilled men and women to handle emergency demolition and air raid work in the event that Los Angeles is attacked, was proposed. Such "mop-up" squads would consist of 250 men and women each, and would contain unionists especially skilled in various phases of work vitally needed immediately after a bombing raid.

Squads would remain available for duty at all times during the hours of the night, seven days each week, the mayor was told. Man and woman power for the squads would be drawn from the AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods, each set of unions providing the kind of skilled workers available from their ranks.

Philip M. "Slim" Connelly, temporary chairman of Labor's Civilian Defense Committee, and J. W.

Buzzell, temporary secretary, signed the letter to Bowron.

Connelly is state CIO president and executive secretary of the Los Angeles CIO Industrial Union Council. Buzzell is executive secretary of the Los Angeles AFL Central Labor Council.

Labor's Civilian Defense Committee proposed that even union leaders—three from the AFL, three from the CIO and one from the Railroad Brotherhoods—serve as vice-chairmen of the seven sub-committees of the Los Angeles City Defense Council.

The committee explained that such a set-up would help coordinate its work closely under the direction of the central authority of the City Defense Council.

JOINT COUNCIL

A joint advisory council for Labor's Civilian Defense Committee will be composed of these seven vice-chairmen, an executive committee of three consisting of Connelly, Buzzell, and William P. Nutter, general chairman, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the two present labor men on the City Defense Council—C. J. Hagerty, state AFL president, and Gus Brown, CIO United Furniture Workers.

Cleveland Mayor Acts to Set Up 3 Labor Bodies in Joint Board

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 22.—Coordination of the efforts of labor, industry and government in this important defense center is expected in a concrete way soon as Mayor Frank J. Lausche announced that he will call representatives of the three groups together.

The mayor, who originally made the announcement at a CIO rally, is believed to be waiting until the results of the national conference called by President Roosevelt are known.

Mayor Lausche also has offered to set up a local mediation board to settle problems without waiting for federal assistance which, because of the press of work, cannot always act promptly.

United CIO-AFL Pennsylvania Body on War Vows Production Victory

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Speaking for the joint CIO-AFL body which was formed last week to work out mutually all problems affecting war work, James McDevitt, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, said organized labor will spare no effort to train mechanics for arms industries, and to raise production.

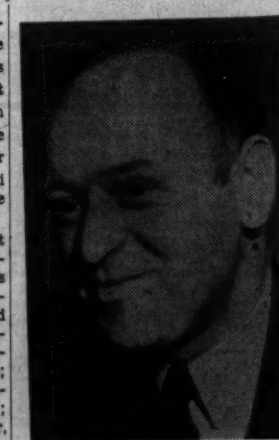
McDevitt was addressing the Executive Association of Philadelphia. Meetings of a joint AFL-CIO, Rail Brotherhood body have already been held and will continue. The joint body has pledged to follow in the execution of policies established by the labor-industry body called together by President Roosevelt.

170 Who Sign Plea for Schneiderman See Issue Vital to All Naturalized Citizens

Declaring that the rights of millions of naturalized Americans are at stake, 170 prominent Americans expressed their support of the right of William Schneiderman to retain his citizenship in a statement made public today by Professor Walter Rautenstrauch, chairman and Mini Carson, executive secretary of the Committee for Citizenship Rights.

Included among the eminent educators, church leaders, attorneys, unionists, authors and artists who signed the statement are: Villiam Steffanson; Bishop Edward L. Parsons; Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein; John Gandy, president, Virginia State College for Negroes; Rockwell Kent, artist; Rene Bataillon, president, Cook's Union; San Francisco; Dr. Lilla Skinner, dean of women, Allegheny College; William Harrison, associate editor, Boston Chronicle; Professor Ernst Felse, John Hopkins University; P. O. Mathieson, Harvard University; H. S. Bruce, editor, Farmer's News, Montana.

"This case affects the lives of



WILLIAM SCHNEIDERMAN

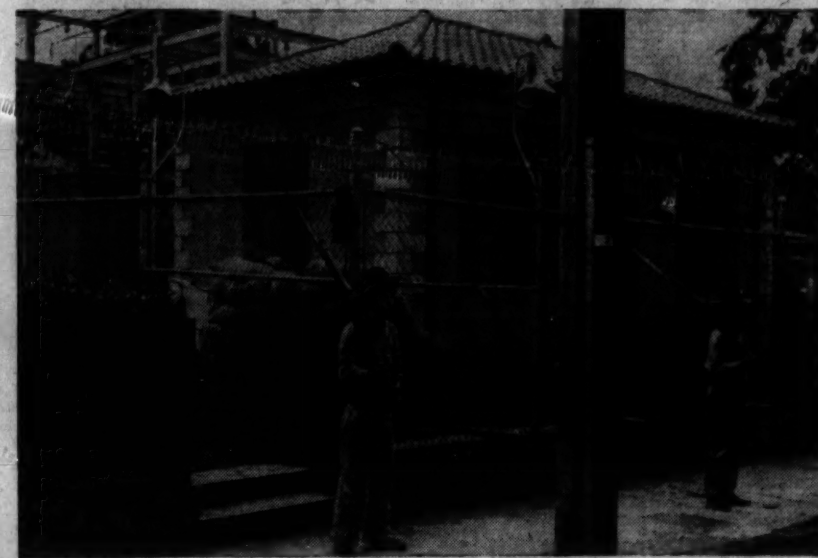
8,000,000 naturalized Americans," the signers of the statement said. "We must not allow a president that would make native-born Americans first-class citizens, and naturalized

Americans, second-class citizens. We contend that once citizenship is legally obtained, it is irrevocable." The signers expressed their agreement with Justice William O. Douglas of the U. S. Supreme Court, who recently warned against the establishment in America of inferior grades of citizenship.

Wendell L. Wilkie, who entered the case at the invitation of Carol King, Schneiderman's counsel, will argue the case before the United States Supreme Court in January, when the high court will review the decision of a lower Federal Court revoking Schneiderman's American citizenship.

Schneiderman, who obtained citizenship at the age of 21 in 1927, came to the United States from Russia when he was three years old. No crime was charged against him in the proceedings to cancel citizenship, the sole basis of the suit against him being his membership in the Communist Party, even though membership in that party was not prohibited by the naturalization laws when Schneiderman was granted citizenship.

On Guard At Honolulu Powerhouse



Two members of the U. S. Army Hawaiian force are pictured on sentry duty outside a barbed-wire, sand-bag protected power sub-station in Honolulu.

Troops Guard Shipyards in Welders Strike

Dispute Between AFL, Independents, Brings Intervention

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22 (UP).—Soldiers with bayonets fixed guarded four shipbuilding plants today to maintain normal operations during a jurisdictional strike of welders.

The dispute is between the AFL and the United Brotherhood of Welders, Cutters and Helpers, (independent) whose members split away from the AFL.

Soldiers were stationed at the Todd-California and Richmond Shipbuilding Corp. Yards in Richmond, the Pacific Bridge Co. plant in Alameda and the Western Pipe and Steel shipyards in south San Francisco.

Armored cars, bustling with machine guns, cruised the two Richmond yards where a detail of 400 soldiers also was on duty. At Pacific Bridge there were 120 soldiers and 60 at Western Pipe and Steel.

The strikers maintained picket lines near the plants, moving to the side of the street opposite the plant gates when the troops appeared.

They also established picket lines at the San Francisco and Alameda plants of the Bethlehem Steel Co. and at the Moore Drydock Co. Oakland yards, but no soldiers were sent to those places.

White and Rear Admiral John Wills Greenleaf, 12th Naval District Commandant, were at the Richmond plants, where freighters for Britain and the U. S. Maritime Commission are under construction.

The welders' union contended its members had been "locked out" by the employers, who responded that they had closed-shop contracts with the A. F. of L. The welders, who have long sought permission from the A. F. of L. to establish an autonomous union within the Federation, refused to pay dues to the AFL.

[The contention of the welders, when they requested an autonomous craft union in the AFL, was that they were required to belong to several AFL craft organizations in order to get jobs in various fields. This obstacle was removed by a recent agreement reached with OPM intervention, requiring welders to hold cards in only one AFL union.]

Labor's Aid Vital to Gov't Housing--Straus

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Labor's cooperation and advice are needed for "good low-cost housing," Nathan Straus, United States Housing Authority Administrator declares in an article in the current issue of Public Housing, monthly publication of the Housing Authority.

"Labor cannot leave its destiny solely in the hands of people who profit from construction, or of those who want to 'help the poor' he states.

Straus recommends that persons working in housing engage with labor in "collective bargaining for the improvement of living conditions of all Americans."

A similar suggestion is made by Charles F. Holopecer, writing in the same issue who points out that "we know that labor must help build its own houses. No one understands the need of working men and women better than the workers."

Member of a Plumbers and Steamfitters local and first chairman of the Camden, New Jersey, Housing Authority, Holopecer tells how labor led the way in getting public housing in that city.



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Free Browder, Manhattan ALP Committee Urges FDR

Ben Findley Released From Pittsburgh Jail

Poll Petition Frameup Victim Calls for Full War Aid

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 22.—"I am going to pick up just where I left off," Ben Findley said today when he came out of the Allegheny County Jail.

Findley, who served nine months as one of the victims in the Communist nominating petition frame-up last year, is a veteran of the Spanish War. He was guest of honor at a Christmas Party held for him last Saturday.

Remembering his experiences in Spain, where he served as a sergeant in a machine gun company, Findley said about America's war effort that the importance of civilian defense cannot be overestimated, and was of equal importance with the military organization at the front.

"The front can be no stronger than the rear," he said. But the boys in the American Army will not have the problems they had in Spain. "One thing is certain," Findley said, "as the unions do their part, and I am sure they will, the boys in the American Army machine gun companies won't have to worry about any bullet shortages."

"I am ready to give my all for the defense of my native land," Findley, who was born in Tuttle Creek near here, said. "I fought those same fascists in Spain."

Prepare Penalties for Civilian Defense Crimes

ALBANY, Dec. 22 (UP).—Legislative leaders were understood today to be preparing legislation drastically increasing penalties for looting, or any other crimes during blackouts and air raid warning periods.

One suggestion advanced is to double the present penalties, making such law breakers liable to 20 years in prison for some offenses.

Marcantonio, Connolly Sign Letter, Brooklyn Negroes Join Plea

President Roosevelt was requested in a letter yesterday, signed by Rep. Vito Marcantonio and Eugene Connolly, chairman and secretary respectively of the N. Y. County Committee of the ALP, to release Earl Browder and thus "serve notice upon the world that America understands and, therefore, fights for democracy."

The letter was endorsed by the executive committee of the N. Y. County ALP.

"Without regard to Mr. Browder's political viewpoints," the ALP leaders wrote the President, "we feel that his conviction and imprisonment resulted from political passion, and not from the desire for impartial administration of justice. Further, we feel that this sort of persecution is the very thing that America is fighting against today."

BROOKLYN NEGRO APPEAL

The Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder meanwhile revealed that many leading Negroes residing in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn have petitioned President Roosevelt to release the noted anti-fascist leader. A letter signed by 100 prominent Negroes was last week sent to the White House, urging that Browder be "released to take his place in the ranks of the defenders of our country."

Among the signers were the Rev. George Frazier Miller of St. Augustine's P. E. Church, the Rev. Frederick A. Sealy, of the Institute of Divine Blessing and the Rev. George Harris, Baptist minister.

Other well-known citizens of the Bedford-Stuyvesant area who signed the letter were: Rev. T. J. Altamira, Dr. George H. Banton, Dr. F. D. Banton, James Blanche, Robert Boughtright, Rev. Fred Boyd, John Brooks, Isaac S. Brown, Edward L. Faulcon, Lennie L. George, Mary Harden, Jesse Hogard, Dr. Henry Jackson.

Dr. Horace Hamlett, Dr. Eudalie Lee, Louise Meyers, Oscar Meyers, Dr. Frank McCoy, Dr. Leroy Payne, Rev. Samuel Rudder, Edward W. Small, Dr. Hamilton Soden, George M. Stiles, Ida Udin, Willie Mae Williams and Rev. H. B. Womack.

Child Feeding Defense Aid Proposed Here

City Marketing Director Urges Women to Help Set Up Programs

New York women can help home defense by setting up Child Feeding Programs, according to a plan proposed yesterday by L. L. Horch, district supervisor of New York City for the Surplus Marketing Administration.

Mr. Horch announced that all persons interested in food programs for home defense can help by inquiring about facilities for child nutrition programs in their own locality.

He pointed out that there are 300 public and private welfare agencies capable of handling child feeding but that many are short of assistants. Of these 300, some 114 are providing food for very young children at local recreation centers. These agencies are handling food donated by the Surplus Marketing Administration. More than 12,000 children benefit daily from these foods. Potentially there are still 13,000 other children eligible to receive commodities.

Volunteer workers will help bring these foods to needy children.

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Councilman Hart Welcomes Cacchione As Co-Fighter at Brownsville Unity Rally

Civic and political leaders who addressed the Brownsville-East New York Defense Council rally Sunday called for complete elimination of past differences as a barrier to national unity and welcomed Communist support in the fight on Hitlerism.

Jamming Public School 84 after the parade, the Council to Coordinate Defense Activities has already won the participation of nearly 250 organizations expressing as wide a range of opinions as the people of the area.

"Three months ago I never thought that I would stand on the same platform with or speak with Peter V. Cacchione," said Councilman Walter Hart, Demo-

crat. "But speaking at this great patriotic rally today we are not separated into Democrats, Republicans or Communists. Today we are all united for one duty, and that is to wipe out Hitlerism from humanity."

CACCHIONE SPEAKS
"Let's fight with the same courage as the fighters of England, Soviet Union, China and the boys at Pearl Harbor," Hart added.

Councilman-elect Cacchione, Communist, was one of the speakers.
Maxwell Ross, 23rd A.D. Democratic leader, and undersheriff of Kings County, said "Jews and Christian, worker and business

man, left wing and right wing—all must be under one flag, the flag that will destroy Hitler and Hitlerism forever."

State Senator Schwartzwald said the rally is typical of the unity with which the country is now waging war. He noted that he, a Democrat, was on the same platform with a Rabbi, and a minister of the Christian faith, civic leaders of many opinions and the Communist Cacchione.

EVERYONE'S JOB

"The job of destroying fascism belongs to everyone," declared Susan Brandies, daughter of the late Supreme Court Justice and member of the New

York Board of Regents.

"All differences must be laid aside until the present war is won," Rabbi David Weissman, declared.

Reverend Ford, a Negro minister of Brooklyn, said:

"The Negro people as an oppressed group know very well the terrible meaning of fascism. Together with all other groups we will fight with our entire might against the Hitler gangsters."

John Middleton, defense director of the International Workers Order, told the meeting that 60 knitted sweaters and 8,000 cigarettes were distributed by his organization among the Army men on duty in various parts of Brooklyn.



War Hero's Kin: Mrs. Elizabeth Wagner (right), mother of First Lieut. Boyd Wagner, is shown with her daughter Phyllis as they scan a globe in their Johns-town, Pa., home, trying to locate where their hero kin might now be in action. Recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross, Lieut. Wagner is credited with shooting down three Jap planes and destroying 14 more on the ground.

LaGuardia Signs Law On Air Raid Violations

Refusal to Comply With Warning Punishable By Fine, Prison

(Continued from Page 1)

subject, under the new law, to a fine of \$500 or six months imprisonment, or both.

Councilman who voted for the law, but who said they will oppose it and vote through a new law in the City Council at its meeting today, failed to appear at the hearing on the legislation.

Both the Mayor and Gordon agreed that the law may be improved, but declared it was necessary now as a "stop-gap" to protect the people.

CITES COVENTRY

Gordon pointed out that the loss of life during the Nazi raid on Coventry, England, could have been reduced if the people had not come out on the streets and blocked them.

British statistics show that the majority of persons killed in air raids of cities have died on city streets. Those who seek shelter indoors have a better chance of surviving the bombing.

Later in the day the Councilman Committee on Defense, headed by Walter Hart, heard Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine tell of civilian defense measures taken by his department. The committee also heard Mrs. Blanch Wolman, who described conditions during air raids in London.

Chairman Hart said he will introduce new changes in the LaGuardia air raid law at the Council meeting today.

Earlier in the day Mayor LaGuardia conferred with Dr. Peter Rogues, chairman of the Medical and Surgical and Relief Committee of America, on the matter of establishment of defense medical units throughout America's threatened areas.

The Doctor, on emerging from the Mayor's office, said his organization had already sent two medical aid units to San Francisco, at the request of the Mayor of that city.

Sixty-three such units are already "on order" for the City of New York.

Last night Mayor LaGuardia addressed the Westchester Defense Council meeting, White Plains, N. Y., on civilian defense.

Repay Chinese For Stores Lost In Indo China

CHUNGKING, Dec. 22 (UP)—

The independent newspaper Ta Kung Pao reported from Kunning today that Chinese, Burmese and British authorities had agreed to compensate the Chinese Government for large stores of government supplies caught at Hanoi and Haiphong, Indo-China, by the Japanese invasion.

The payment will be made from French Indo-China assets now frozen in Paris, the dispatch said. The value of the stores was placed at 1,500,000,000 piastres (nominally about \$650,000,000).

Churchill At Capital For Allied War Talks

Preliminary to Parleys With Soviet Union, Dutch, China

(Continued from Page 1)

a day in which White House correspondents had clogged the foyer of the executive wing since morning, expecting an important story momentarily.

Early summoned the reporters into his office shortly before 7 P. M. when he was notified that Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt had driven into the White House grounds he released the information.

TEXT OF WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UP)—Text of the White House statement on the arrival of Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain: "There is, of course, one primary objective in the conversations to be held during the next few days between the President and the British Prime Minister and the respective staffs of the two countries. That purpose is the defeat of Hitlerism throughout the world."

It should be remembered that many other nations are engaged today in this common task. Therefore, the present conferences in Washington should be regarded as preliminary to further conferences which will officially include Russia, China, the Netherlands and Dominions. It is expected that there will thus be evolved an overall unity in the conduct of the war. Other nations will be asked to participate to the best of their ability in the overall objective.

"It is probable that no further announcements will be made until the end of the present conferences, but it may be assumed that the other interested nations will be kept in close touch with this preliminary planning."

The White House announcement of Churchill's arrival said:

"The British Prime Minister has arrived in the United States to discuss with the President all questions relevant to the concerted war effort. Mr. Churchill is accompanied by Lord Beaverbrook and a technical staff. Mr. Churchill is the guest of the President."

CHURCHILL LEFT LONDON DEC. 12

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23 (UP)—Prime Minister Churchill and his party, now conferring in Washington with American leaders on grand strategy to win the war, left for the United States capital the night of Dec. 12 amid extreme secrecy aboard a blacked-out train. It was revealed today.

No one was permitted on the railway station platform and only a few officials knew they had gone. Lord Beaverbrook, supply minister; Lord Averell Harriman, American lend-lease coordinator; Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord; Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles F. A. Portal, and Sir John Dill, former chief of the Imperial General Staff and now governor of Bombay, were in the party.

MACKENZIE KING EXPECTED HERE

OTTAWA, Dec. 22 (UP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said tonight that he had been in communication with Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt, who are now conferring at Washington.

It was assumed here that King would join the conference, and probably would leave for Washington tomorrow, but he did not mention going to the American capital.

Mayor Swears Goldberg In As City Councilman

Mayor LaGuardia gave the oath of office yesterday to Meyer Goldberg, Republican Councilman-elect from Manhattan. After administering the oath the Mayor said: "Always sustain the Mayor's veto and you will be all right."

Die Casting and Smelter Unions Plan Merger

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DENVER, Dec. 22.—Plans for a merger between the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the National Association of Die-Casting Workers, both CIO affiliates, will be laid before a special convention of the latter union at Cleveland on Jan. 10, 1942, it was announced here today.

Reld Robinson, president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who is chairman of a joint committee named by the two unions, said the proposal calls for the Die-Casting Workers becoming a provisional division of the metal union.

The underlying principle of the amalgamation plan, the document adopted by the committee declares, is in full line with the CIO's aim of industrial unionism. The provisional division will function until the regular convention of the IMMSW next September. The officers of the Die Casters will continue to administer the affairs of the division and its coordinating committee.

Italian Union Leader Held In Cleveland

Anti-Fascist Arrested by FBI Agents On Technicality

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Dec. 22.—A united labor movement here rallied to the support of Vincent Favorito, militant anti-fascist labor leader who was arrested Saturday by FBI agents.

Favorito, international representative of the United Furniture Workers here was picked up at his office and charged with swearing falsely that he was a citizen of the United States. This is the second time FBI agents arrested Favorito.

The first time was on Dec. 9 when he and his family were sitting at the breakfast table. He was taken immediately to the county jail and held "until he established his citizenship."

"That this fact could have been established more easily through public documents than at his home 'didn't seem to deter them,'" Favorito said. Since 1937 when his energetic activity as organizer for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in the so-called "Little Steel" strike made him a leading objective of Cleveland's labor haters, frequent efforts have been made to "get" Favorito. When the United States declared war on the Axis immediate efforts were made to link the fascist-hating Favorito with "enemy aliens."

He was seized at the same time as two Japanese agents and the Scripps-Howard Press headlined "Two Japs, CIO Organizer Jailed."

When this first attempt fell through Favorito returned to his office until cabled on the citizenship technicality. Out on a \$2,000 bond Favorito prepared for his preliminary hearing Jan. 9.

Meanwhile contributions for Favorito defense were sought from trade unionists all over the country as the case promised to take on nationwide proportions.

Report Britain, China to Form Joint Command

CHUNGKING, Dec. 21 (Delayed)

(UP)—Creation of a joint Chinese-British defense command to patrol the entire length of the Burma Road was predicted today by the official Central Daily News.

The Kuomintang Government organ said plans for defense of the vital Chinese supply route were already worked out in the current Allied defense conference here, but that it would be "premature" to reveal them.

The plans, the Daily News said, covered defense of the road from Rangoon on the Bay of Bengal to the Chinese terminus at Kunming, with Chinese and Anglo-Burmese forces cooperating in maintaining patrols

CIO-AFL Accept Gov't Industry Plan

But Industrialists Balk and Insist On 'Freezing' Open Shop

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Senate Labor Committee had been appointed by the President to assist Davis in presiding over the conference, and there was one report that his proposal had White House approval.

As soon as Thomas finished outlining his plan, George Meany, secretary-treasurer of the AFL, was reported to have moved that the conference immediately accept this proposal.

Other CIO and AFL representatives were understood to have joined with Meany in giving complete endorsement to the Thomas Plan.

Industry representatives, however, asked that they be permitted to caucus on the new plan. They caucused most of the day in a separate room in the Federal Reserve Building while Davis, Thomas and the labor delegates smoked cigarettes, paced back and forth in the conference room and waited.

Davis and Thomas met with the industry delegates for brief intervals during the afternoon but without being able to persuade the employer group to compromise on its stand-pat position.

At about 5:30 P. M. the industry delegates came back into the conference room and announced that they could not accept the Thomas proposal.

It appeared that the conference would break up in failure right then and there as a result of this rejection of the Thomas plan by the employer group, but Davis, Thomas and the labor delegates prevailed on the industry delegates to continue the conference sessions.

This was the second time during the day that the attitude of the employer delegates brought the conference to the verge of a breakdown.

EMPLOYERS ADAMANT

Soon after the conference met this morning, the employer representatives made it plain that they had continued in their refusal to compromise on their open shop stand and that the week-end recess had brought no change in their position.

As a collapse of the conference seemed imminent, Senator Thomas stepped into the breach and submitted his proposal.

The Thomas proposal was in essence a simplification of a joint CIO-AFL compromise proposal which had been put before the conference last Thursday and was rejected by the industry delegates.

Rejection of the CIO-AFL plan then had prevented an agreement by the Friday night deadline fixed by President Roosevelt.

The draft of the CIO-AFL Plan was several pages long. Essentially it provided that labor would give up the right to strike during the war, but insisted that the union or closed shop remain an issue for mediation or arbitration.

The Thomas proposal which states that "all disputes are to be settled by mediation," is thus in harmony with the labor proposal and makes the union or closed shop a germane issue for consideration by the mediation machinery set up by the conference.

Employer delegates turned down

the Thomas proposal for the same reason that they had turned down the earlier CIO-AFL proposal.

They have insisted, from the start of the conference that under no circumstances shall the mediation machinery to be set up be permitted to even consider a labor demand for a union shop in a plant where it does not now exist.

Labor delegates pointed out that this proposal would freeze the open shop throughout industry and thwart union organization throughout the nation.

HOPE FOR ANTI-STRIKE BILLS

One reason for the obstinate position of the employer group is that it is apparently relying on the anti-labor bloc in Congress to push through drastic anti-strike legislation in the event that the conference fails, and that it seems to refer a measure like the Smith bill to a voluntary national agreement to eliminate strikes.

During the day, employer delegates were reported to have insisted on proposing amendments and additions to the Thomas proposal which were listed verbatim from the Smith bill.

Spokesman for the employer group most of the time has been Charles E. Rook, president of the American Rolling Mills Company, which is one of the few remaining open shop companies in the steel industry.

In presenting his proposal, Senator Thomas made it plain that the Senate Labor Committee which he heads, would not be inclined to look sympathetically on the Smith bill or any similar legislation if the conference broke down as a result of employer refusal to compromise.

With an indirect slam at the anti-labor bloc in Congress, Thomas was reported to have added that no group, whether labor, industry or Congress should be permitted to take advantage of the war situation. He is also said to have been critical of the attitude of the employer group during the conference.

Thomas's speech was the first he made since the conference started last Wednesday.

Army to Probe Sabotage 'Raid' On Reservoir

LOMPOC, Cal., Dec. 22 (UP)—

Army and civilian authorities today investigated a "raid" on the Miguelito Reservoir in which more than 50 shots were exchanged with armed sentries guarding the water supply of nearby Camp Cooke, armored division base.

John Lidyard, in charge of the reservoir sentries, said he was patrolling the area early Sunday when a shot was fired at him. He returned the fire and, joined by another guard, established a barricade.

For more than an hour the guards and their assailant, hidden in the heavy brush surrounding the reservoir, exchanged shots before the unidentified gunman escaped. The guards were not hit and they said they found no evidence that they had injured the attacker.

Consumers' Leaders Rap Boost in Bread Price

(Continued from Page 1)

cutive secretary of the American Communication Association and chairman of the Trade Union Committee Against the Rising Cost of Living, pointed out that only effective price control legislation will prevent profiteering, at the expense of those least able to pay.

Announcing the new boost, the Merchandising Institute pleaded that the baking industry was operating on a loss and that costs in ingredients, labor and manufacture had risen. The Institute claimed further that while other foods had

risen about 20 per cent, bread had only risen 4.9 per cent during the past year. The new rise was an effort to keep pace with other foodstuffs.

Three months ago the price rise was blamed on increased operating costs. No mention was made of National Farm Bureau Federation statistics that the farmer only gets 10 per cent of the price of bread.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture has from time to time pointed out that the granaries and warehouses are stocked full. The new farm program calls for increased production of food including bread.

Report Unrest Breaking Out In Germany

Vichy Hears Nazis Post Machine-Guns At Key Points

(Continued from Page 1)

woman and a baby were the only passengers to stop here.

BERNE, Dec. 22 (UP)—The newspapers Basler Nachrichten and National Zeitung of Basle reported from Berlin today that Adolf Hitler might delegate actual command of the German Army to Generals Alfred Jodl and Franz Halder.

German press comment, the dispatches said, "assumed" that the Fuehrer would not be able to direct the supreme command personally after taking it over from Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch.

VON BOCH OUT FOR 'ILL HEALTH'

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 22 (UP)—The newspaper Allenda reported in a dispatch from Berlin today that Marshal Fedor von Bock, German general in command on the Central Soviet Front, was "seriously ill and unable to maintain his command."

No successor to Bock has been mentioned, the dispatch said.

The newspaper Svenska Dagbladet predicted the change in German commanders would have similar far-reaching consequences as the 1938 German High Command shakeup which was followed by the annexation of Austria and other events leading to the war.

BERLIN, Dec. 22 (Radio Broadcast Recorded by UP)—The Trans-Ocean News Service said today that Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch was replaced by Adolf Hitler as supreme army commander because "the limit of nerve power of a general must be reached one day."

The agency at the same time attributed Germany's most spectacular military successes "directly to the Fuehrer" and said that since the war was now taking a course best suited to political leadership it was fortunate that the Reich's political leader "is also a military genius."

The agency pointed out that Brauchitsch in his prime "lived through the years of the quick building up of the German armed forces and after that for two and a half years stood at the head of the army."

"The greatest energy and nerve power, and naturally, also robust health are necessary for fulfilling tasks which are extremely hard," Transocean said. "Now new military tasks are before us, and therefore the present moment has been considered perhaps the right moment for a change in the high command of the army."

The agency added that the war now probably more than ever before "is developing into a German national war, in which a political leader is the most suitable to conduct it."

"What was divined in the Polish campaign of 1939, became clear to the whole world by the revolutionary conduct of the war in Norway and in the west, which was directly due to the Fuehrer," it was stated.

Whether Brauchitsch will be employed in some other capacity "cannot be said at present," according to the agency.

Transocean said that no one here was inclined to see in the change of the high command "anything which is quite outside the development of the war."

Lincoln Vets to Hold Victory Ball Tomorrow

Many former members of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, now serving in the American armed forces, will be present at the Victory Ball on Christmas Eve at Manhattan Center, sponsored by the Spanish Veterans organization. Cab Calloway, whose birthday falls on the day of the dance, Dec. 24, will provide the music and receive a birthday cake from the arrangements committee.

The proceeds of the dance will assist veterans, who have been permanently disabled and need medical

Soviets Gain On All Fronts

(Continued from Page 1)

Germans were "annihilated." West of Moscow a Soviet unit captured 13 tanks. Red Army planes operating over the same front destroyed ten more, plus 121 trucks loaded with infantry and supplies, and obliterated an infantry regiment.

(The London radio said two Soviet armies advanced 60 to 70 miles on the Leningrad front; other Soviet troops progressed two to four miles west of Kalinin; and more than 100 villages were recaptured between Leningrad and Tula.)

The report said the Russians captured 2,113 tanks, 12,204 motor vehicles, 1,578 field guns and 1,794 machine guns. The newspaper concluded editorially that "the tremendous battle for Moscow has been won."

British commentators hailed with gratification the unbroken streak of reports on Red Army successes everywhere on the wintry battlefield shifting westward on a grand scale.

"The Russians still are advancing," a spokesman said. "The situation is particularly pleasing west and south of Tula (anchor post of the Moscow defenses 110 miles south of the capital) and southwest of Tikhvin (recaptured communications center 125 miles east of Leningrad)."

"We have reason to believe that other Russian offensives on other parts of the front have brought about an altogether very fine situation."

Unofficial cognizance was taken of possibility that the Russian drive southwest from Tikhvin might imperil the whole German setup south of Leningrad if it continued at the present rate.

(A London broadcast heard by the United Press listening post in New York said Soviet troops had "operated a break in the German lines 15 miles southwest of Leningrad.")

GAINS AT LENINGRAD

A Red Army communique said one unit on the Leningrad front destroyed two German blockhouses, seven dugouts, three mine throwers and one artillery battery and annihilated more than 500 troops.

Radio Moscow said Soviet troops were "constantly advancing" west of Kalinin, recaptured railroad town 95 miles northwest of Moscow where the Red Army shattered the left wing of the German drive on the capital.

The radio said 29 villages were recaptured Sunday, and the yielding enemy was suffering heavy losses. Prisoners were quoted as saying that the 216th Regiment of the 86th Division lost more than 70 per cent of its effectives.

Correspondents touring the Moscow front reported that Klin's recapture was preceded by a Soviet

ultimatum to the German garrison. On Dec. 14 at 2 P. M. after the Soviet forces completed encirclement of the town, Lieut. Iva Evdokimov and two men carrying a white flag crossed the firing line.

They were conducted to the German commandant and pleaded with him to surrender Klin and spare useless bloodshed. He declined indignantly, declaring that "greater Germany is behind us," sent back the Russian emissaries and ordered the city fired.

Four hours later the Russians entered the blazing town and killed 3,000 Germans, few escaping. Gen. Vassily Kumetsov, who was flying in that vicinity, said the flames of burning Klin enabled him to read at a distance of 15 miles.

A Kulyshav dispatch said that southwest of Tula the Russians were encountering strong rear guard detachments occupying previously prepared positions at fortified points defended by units ranging in size from one company to a battalion.

A Tass report from the southern front said that "day after day our troops keep pressing the enemy. Our units surround and annihilate the Germans, liberating one village after another."

It said one Russian detachment cleared the invaders from 100 villages in one day.

Radio Leningrad said the Soviets had pocketed German forces in the area between Volkhov and Tikhvin east of Leningrad.

"The Red Army, successfully blockading the enemy, is exterminating his manpower and destroying his war material while transforming his retreat into a disorderly rout," it said.

Reported destroyed were the 11th and 291st German Infantry Divisions as well as two regiments of the 264th Division.

"Numerous starving, frozen and dirty Germans are surrendering, having lost every appearance of soldierliness," the radio said.

Soviet air battleships took prominent parts in operations on the Northern Front, moving through woods and heavy snow to cut off enemy supplies.



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Farragut's 'Damn the Torpedoes' Remembered by Sea Heroes Today

Resolute Admiral Smashed the Naval Power of the Confederacy

(This article is the third in a series on American military heroes.)

By Art Shields

Admiral Farragut's courage and skill have thrilled American naval men in the three generations between the Battles of New Orleans and the Philippine waters.

David Glasgow Farragut was a shining star in the constellation of deep-water heroes that included John Paul Jones, Barry and Decatur.

His brilliant victory against the Confederate Navy at New Orleans in 1862 smashed the plans of the French dictator, Napoleon III, to break the Yankee blockade of the metropolis of the Gulf and helped save the Union.

His later successes on the lower Mississippi River paved the way for Grant's victory at Vicksburg that split the Confederacy in two.

The Battle of Mobile in 1864

made Farragut's name a symbol of courage.

His cry "Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!" became a national slogan that echoes today on the decks of our ships in the East.

Farragut was a hero of two wars. As a midshipman of 13 he saw three-fifths of his fellow crew members killed in a battle at Valparaiso, Chile in 1814 between

the American ship Essex and two British men of war.

Farragut's comrades say the boy was cool, fast and efficient as he fetched powder to the guns and fired them himself when the gunners were slain.

That was an age of heroes like today. The gallant crews of Decatur, Perry and Porter were winning the rights of Americans to the sea. Farragut made himself worthy of the service he loved. He versed himself in the art of naval warfare under great teachers and gained a wide knowledge of ship construction, mathematics, languages and literature. At the age of 60, when the Civil War began, Farragut was the best rounded commander in the United States Navy.

And Farragut, above all, was loyal to his country. This Virginia-born hero spurned the enticements of the slaveowners and "states rights" traitors and never wavered in his devotion to the Union.

Lincoln and Gustavus V. Fox, the assistant Secretary of the Navy, asked him to lead a Yankee naval squadron against New Orleans.

It was a difficult and dangerous assignment. Confederate naval forces were aided by powerful forts and a heavy barrier of log rafts and ships' hulks. The barrier was expected to stop the Yankees, while guns cut them to pieces.

The Confederates thought they were invincible.

But Farragut smashed the barrier in a surprise raid at night on April 20 and three nights later the whole squadron began speeding past the batteries at 3:30 o'clock in the morning.

The Confederate navy then went into action and things happened fast.

Fort batteries raked Farragut's gunboats, sloops and heavier vessels, 16 warships in all from very short range, sometimes just a few yards. And Farragut's guns answered back.

Confederate fire rafts drove Farragut's flagship, the "Hartford" ashore, where the guns of Fort St. Philip, began smashing her up and the enemy tugboat Mosher pushed a fire raft against her, setting her ablaze.

Tough! But Farragut, never flinching, sent the Mosher to the bottom with a broadside and got his ship free, with the fire put out.

The steam-bang battle went on. Ships rammed each other in deliberate head-on collisions with knife-like bows built for this purpose. They drove each other around on the shallow margins of the river channel. They bombarded each other at such close range that the flames of opposing guns almost merged in single streaks of flame.

The battle was won and Abe Lincoln was happy at the news.

"I read all about it," he told Commodore Porter with great gusto, "how the ships went up into line, firing their broadsides; how the mortars pitched into the forts; how the forts pitched into the ships, and the ships into the gunboats, and the gunboats into the fire-rafts and the fire-rafts into the ships. Of course, I couldn't understand it all, but enough to know that it was a great victory. It reminds me of a fight in a bar-room at Natchez, but I won't tell of that now. It struck me that the fight at the fort was something like the Natchez scrimmage, only a little more so." (See "Abraham Lincoln, 'The War Years,' by Carl Sandburg, Vol. 2, Page 108.)

Every Confederate ship went down except two. Farragut lost but one ship.

With the help of land troops the city of 180,000 was taken and the Confederate army of 10,000 men fled the port after burning 15,000 barrels of cotton, 12 large ships, unfinished gunboats and millions of dollars in other property.

Farragut won by rejecting the

advice of Commodore Porter, the cautious son of the hero of the War of 1812, to stay off at a distance and bombard the forts at his leisure while the army moved up through the bayous and swamps. The 61-year-old hero knew that he had neither time nor ammunition for dilatory tactics.

Lincoln made him a rear admiral for the deed and sent him up the Mississippi to clear out the up-river fleet.

The tide of war turned against the slaveowners after Farragut's great victory. It was followed by Grant's victory at Vicksburg, and the defeat of Lee's army at Gettysburg. But the Confederates still hoped for intervention by foreign navies and the Copperheads at home.

Farragut's victory at Mobile in August, 1864, helped crush these hopes.

Mobile was the last open port through which the government of Jefferson Davis was getting help from abroad. Mighty batteries at Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines held sway over the narrow channels leading into harbor. Mine fields and floating torpedoes and Confederate ironclads added power to the defense. The ram Tennessee, the chief army vessel, with its heavy armor and modern seven-inch rifles was the most potent ship in Dixie and Admiral Buchanan, the enemy commander, was a dangerous antagonist.

Farragut was expecting the most desperate battle of his career when he steamed within range of the 47 guns at Fort Morgan with a fleet of wooden ships, led by four armored monitors. He lashed his wooden ships together in pairs, each light ship supported by a heavy boat made fast to her beam to make them less sinkable and went ahead at full speed.

To the amazement of the Confederates the device worked. The ships took the fort's punishment without sinking and sped towards the edge of the torpedo and mine fields to give battle to the Confederate navy.

Farragut couldn't see the ships of his squadron for smoke. So he climbed up the rigging.

He kept on climbing as the smoke rose higher till he reached the lookout shrouds below the main top.

From this high observation point Farragut saw the valuable monitor Tennessee strike a mine and plunge to its doom.

Another ship wavered.

"What's the matter," cried Farragut through his trumpet.

"Torpedoes," said Captain Drayton of the flagship.

"Damn the torpedoes!" roared Farragut. "Full speed ahead!"

Torpedoes scrapped the bottom of his flagship, the Hartford, but failed to explode. The battle went into full blast. Ships rammed ships and broadsided each other. Farragut was in the midst of the action. He drove his wooden flagship smash into the supposedly invulnerable ram Tennessee, not injuring it directly, but giving it into shoal water where her steering gear was shot away by the Yankee monitor Chickasaw, and bringing its surrender.

Admiral Buchanan hoisted the white flag for his fleet three hours after the fort's guns had begun to speak.

Lincoln ordered gunfire salutes at 13 Yankee ports in celebration of Farragut's victory.

And the Copperheads, who had nominated General McClellan on a platform of surrender, were smothered in despair. The victories of Farragut at Mobile and Sherman at Atlanta were Lincoln's answers to the peace-at-any-price program of treason.

Our boys in the Far East are preparing the same answer to the pro-fascist appeasers with the help of their comrades in the British forces and in the victorious Red Army.



ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING REAR ADMIRAL R. E. INGERSOLL

Admiral King, Commander of the Atlantic Fleet, has been elevated to command of the United States Fleet. Rear Admiral Ingersoll will take over command of the Atlantic Fleet; his previous duties as assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations has kept him in closest touch with fleet operations plans. Changes were announced Dec. 20th by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox.

Senate Passes Bill to Expand Navy, Marines

Half Million for Navy, 104,000 for Marines Is Sought for Enlisted Personnel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UP).—The Senate today passed and sent to the House a bill expanding the authorized strength of the Navy from 300,000 enlisted men to 500,000, and the Marine Corps from 60,000 to 104,000.

Passage was unanimous, and there was no debate. Chairman David I. Walsh, D. Mass., of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee merely explained the bill's purpose.

Walsh said that the reason for immediate enactment of the bill was the fact that Marine Corps enlistments have increased so greatly since the outbreak of war that the corps soon will be unable to accept more unless its authorized strength is increased. The House has passed a companion bill.

Approval followed a brief hearing at which Admiral Randall Jacobs, new Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, told the committee that the two-ocean navy—to be completed in 1947—will have to be manned by "slightly more" than 1,000,000 men.

The present authorized strength of the Navy is 300,000 men of the Marine Corps 60,000 men.

The two-ocean navy, Jacobs said,

will be manned by 500,000 regulars and 500,000 reservists. He pointed out that there is no legal limit on the strength of the latter class.

IWO Launches Chest X-Rays To Aid Defense

With recent reports from the White House indicating almost 50 per cent of army selectees rejected because of physical defects, the International Workers Order announced today its annual chest X-ray survey as a health measure designed to help solve this problem of national defense. The chest X-ray survey will be conducted on days and evenings at the IWO offices, 16th floor at 80 Fifth Avenue.

not our war, that we need never fear aggression. There was bickering, there was division, there was indecision.

"But now, under attack, the nation has once more proved itself equal to the task. In the short space of a year—while this ship has been building—the nation has found magnificent unity, and in this unity the nation will go forward with but one purpose: to fight and to win.

"To win glory, to maintain time-honored traditions, to spread the doctrine of democracy, to maintain honor and peace among the peoples of the world—all these are the high ideals of our country," Commandant Andrews declared. "But your special job is efficient destruction of every foe opposing them. To the extent that you carry out that mission, so will you contribute to the achievement of these broader ideals by the United States.

"A proud Navy boast is that we are always ready for a fight or a frolic. We have a lot of fighting to do. Today this ship is commissioned I call upon each of you to exert your every effort to bring her in the shortest possible time to maximum fighting efficiency. That means not only individual

Commissioning ceremonies of the Hambleton took place at 11 A. M. yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The ship was built at the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Co. at Kearny, N. J. and was launched last Sept. 26.

"It is a year and six days since the keel of this ship was laid," the Commandant said. "During that year the thousand upon thousand of parts which go into the construction of a destroyer have been welded together into a perfect whole—into a fighting ship which has but one purpose: to fight and to win.

"During that same year, the nation too has been welded into a unified whole. A year ago, the diplomatic discussions which preceded Japan's treachery were not even begun. A year ago, there were many divergent voices in the land—there were those who said that this was

draws. Commandant of the Third Naval District, said at the dedication on Dec. 3, it's good for the morale of the men at sea to know their families have so safe and comfortable a place in which to live at rentals they can afford.

Officials of the New York Housing Authority stated that the building was put up in record time—little more than five months. Construction went on day and night, with floodlights after dark. We

didn't sacrifice speed, comfort or permanence. This building is as permanent as well constructed as any other government housing project."

The enlisted men like the project, too. And, as Admiral Adolphus An-

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Drop Bridges Case, Professor Appeals

Deportation Hits Interests of Freedom, Unity, Defense, Says Prof. Sharp

A statement by Prof. Malcolm Sharp, of the University of Chicago Law School, asking that deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges be terminated in the interests of freedom, unity and defense, was released here yesterday by the Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges, 1265 Broadway.

Alluding to a recent Supreme Court decision setting aside a contempt-of-court conviction of a CIO leader as an interference with free speech, Professor Sharp said it put new meaning into the freedom of speech and political association protected by the "clear and present danger" test under the Constitution.

The statement was issued by the Citizens Committee, which is headed by Prof. F. O. Matthiessen of Harvard University and recently added as members Bishop Edward L. Parsons, of San Francisco, Francis Kane, Philadelphia attorney, Budd Schulberg, writer, Prof. Franz Boas, and many others.

"That decision has striking significance for the deportation proceedings," said Prof. Sharp. "Mr. Bridges is a leader in the Longshoremen's Union on the Pacific coast, and he has considerable popularity and personal following among maritime workers on both our coasts.

"He is working on proposals made by him and now before the authorities in Washington, to speed up the loading of ships in all the ports with which we are concerned, from Honolulu to Cairo, Egypt. He has once been acquitted, in effect, present order is based on a finding of the charge of 'communism.' The that Bridges once was a Communist and was 'affiliated' with the Communist Party.

"In the hearing before the Immigration Inspector, only two witnesses who were treated as credible by the Inspector, testified with anything like clarity to Bridges' membership in the Communist party. One was a trade union leader opposed to Bridges, who testified to an oral admission alleged to have been made by Bridges six years before the testimony was given. The other was a former associate of Bridges who appears to have given

the F. B. I. privately a statement that Bridges at one time had a Communist Party book; but who attempted to repudiate this statement at the hearing before the Inspector. If the statement was made to the F. B. I. the witness is in any view undependable and his testimony should be received with caution.

"In any event, under present circumstances, the grounds for deportation to come not from Bridges himself, but from those interests which are pushing for his deportation. These interests appear to be not the ship owners, as is commonly supposed, but rival unionists and zealous officials. Official zeal in such matters is of course commendable, but in this case in the interests of freedom, unity and defense the proceedings should be promptly terminated."

1,500 Garment Workers in One Defense Class

What is said to be the largest mass civilian defense training class to date is now under way in this city with over 1,500 key members of the New York Dressmakers Union participating in a five-session course given by representatives of the city's OGD. The Dressmakers Union, of which Julius Hochman is general manager, is affiliated with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL).

The class opened closed last Thursday and was attended by the union's shop and building chairmen in the midtown area. Mr. Hochman said. Other sessions are scheduled for Dec. 23, 29 and 30, all at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St. John P. Pringle, OGD zone warden, is in charge of the instruction.

United States entered the war against the Axis. Meanwhile, it was announced that the new USS Atlanta, \$12,226,000 light cruiser, will be placed in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Rear Admiral Andrews will also commission the new cruiser.

Admiral Andrews Commissions New Destroyer 'To Fight and Win'

perfection, but also the most complete teamwork. Always remember that the fate of a ship in battle may well depend upon one man. The test has come. I feel confident that our great country can depend absolutely upon you."

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ADMIRAL DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT

CAPT. COLIN KELLY'S BUDDY, FILIPINO HERO HONORED

MANILA, Dec. 22 (UP).—Lieut. Jack Dale, 25, United States Army Air Corps, walked away from his general with a gleaming new medal for valor pinned to his tunic today and expressed regret that his buddy, the late Captain Colin Kelly, Jr., couldn't be there to receive his own Distinguished Service Cross.

It was Kelly whose bomber sank the Japanese battleship Haruna, and who lost his own life in saving his crew of six.

Dale, a short, broad-shouldered Ohioan, said he had high respect for Kelly's flying ability.

Dale—first hero of this war to receive the DSC—stood before Gen. Douglas MacArthur and a small group of officers and newspapermen to receive medals.

Lieut. Jesus Villamor of the Philippines Air Force also was decorated for valor at the ceremony.

Dale appeared relieved when the brief ceremonies were concluded. Ten others were cited Saturday for valor.

Jewish Soldiers Give Up Christmas Leaves

More Christians Get Furlough By Mass Voluntary Action; Offers Praised

Jewish soldiers in army camps throughout the nation are voluntarily surrendering their Christmas furloughs so that the maximum number of their Christian comrades-in-arms may enjoy the holidays at home with their families.

The action taken by thousands of enlisted men on duty in the Army and Navy, including officers, was made public by Frank L. Well, president of the National Jewish Welfare

Board, in an address Sunday to representatives of the organization's 80 affiliate Jewish Centers and YMHAs at a special regional defense conference at the 92nd St. YMHA.

First started in motion by the Jewish soldiers at Camp Robinson, Little Rock, Ark., the voluntary surrender of all Christmas leaves has brought quick and warm appreciation from the boys of Protestant and Catholic faith in all the camps.

Christian ministers of Little Rock praised the Jewish soldiers from the pulpit. At Fort Dix, N. J., the Protestant Chaplain, Major William T. Brundick, appeared at the regular Jewish service in the Army chapel and thanked the Jewish soldiers for their offer.

"Protestant and Catholic soldiers at Fort Dix are touched by the news that hundreds of Jewish soldiers here have voluntarily decided not to ask for Christmas furloughs in order to make it possible for a maximum number of Protestants and Catholics to be with their families, on Christmas. Our sincere thanks to you," he said.

Other camps where voluntary surrender of holiday furlough by Jewish soldiers have been taken are Camp Edward, Mass.; Fort Benning, Ga.; Camp Grant, Ill.; Langley Field, Va.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Eustis, Va.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Pines Camp, N. Y.; Jefferson Barracks and Scott Field, both near St. Louis and many others.

Their Men at Sea, Navy Wives Aid at Home

Navy Yard Project Maps Civilian Aid

By Ann Rivington

The wives and sailors and petty officers in the U. S. Navy, who have just moved into the new Brooklyn Navy Yard Housing project, know that it's their war that their husbands are fighting. With magnificent spirit and poise, these women are already organizing civilian defense activities in the project.

The building is just a block away from the Navy Yard, handy for husbands who are stationed in Brooklyn, although many of the men, of course, are now at sea. Already 173 families have moved into the beautifully modern three to five room apartments, which have been open for occupancy only since Nov. 24. There's room for just 207 families all told.

Many of the wives are former trained nurses and school teachers and that comes in handy for the civilian defense plans. They've started with air-raid protection in their own building, and are holding classes in routing and assembling children for air raid drills.

"We all want to help as much as we can," said a young mother, who had her baby out for an airing. "Of course some of us with very tiny kids, or a lot of them, can't give all our time, but we're planning to do everything possible anyhow."

Asked about other activities besides the air-raid precautions class, another woman said, "Knitting for our sailors—and lots of other things—will come later. We're just getting moved in now. But we decided the air-raid drills can't wait."

Another thing that can't wait, is a very special Christmas party for the children of the men who are away on duty. On Friday evening, the mothers—and the fathers who are stationed in the Yard—got together in the project assembly room to plan this community kid party.

"We have to work fast here," said a sailor's wife. "Those youngsters whose fathers are at sea are going to have a grand time."

The women agreed that they like the project, feel that they'll be happy there. It's a permanent, well-constructed building, no temporary "mushroom" defense housing such as was so common during the last

war. Officials of the New York Housing Authority stated that the building was put up in record time—little more than five months. Construction went on day and night, with floodlights after dark. We

didn't sacrifice speed, comfort or permanence. This building is as permanent as well constructed as any other government housing project."

The enlisted men like the project, too. And, as Admiral Adolphus An-

draws. Commandant of the Third Naval District, said at the dedication on Dec. 3, it's good for the morale of the men at sea to know their families have so safe and comfortable a place in which to live at rentals they can afford.

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1941

The Conference CAN Be Successful

When President Roosevelt first announced the labor-industry conference now in progress in Washington, the National Association of Manufacturers received the news with annoyance and said the proposal would be accepted by employers only under protest. They made it clear that what they were still seeking was passage of the Smith Bill to cripple labor.

Dispatches from Washington now indicate that some of the spirit of "protest" of the NAM has been carried into the conference by the employer side. It appears that some of the employers are trying to break down the conference with their entirely unreasonable demand for a freezing of present unionization and that at least some of the employer representatives are still aiming to get the Smith Bill enacted.

The Administration would do well to exert the necessary pressure to prevent exploitation of the war for attacking labor and to insure the success of the present conference.

There is no doubt that it is possible to end the conference successfully. This is seen in the beginnings of a united stand by the AFL and CIO, by the attitude of the country at large and by the fact that in many localities labor and employers are already working cooperatively to speed the war program.

Victory in Libya

Axis forces in Libya are too disorganized to offer any serious resistance, London reports. The Axis stronghold of Benghazi may soon fall under the blows of the British armies.

This is, of course, good news. It shows that the British forces have overcome the difficulties of the desert fighting and are striking hard and well. To the other headaches of Hitler, the British armies have skillfully added a new one.

The Birthday of The Soviet Leader

Joseph Stalin's 62nd birthday on Sunday coincided with the close of the first six months of the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union.

According to dispatches, the Soviet leader observed the occasion by working hard. Meanwhile, the Red Army celebrated Stalin's birthday by pushing back the invaders still farther in a counter-offensive which is the fruit of Stalin's leadership.

These successes against the Axis forces were the best birthday present that the Soviet leader could have wished. But it is a present which he shared with the rest of the democratic world.

In every country fighting the Axis, people joined with the Soviet people in wishing Stalin well on his birthday and in recognizing his unique qualities.

A Splendid Undertaking

Congratulations are due the CIO for the Monday announcement of its American and Allied War Relief Committee. The raising of one million dollars monthly for the families of workers in Hawaii, the Philippines, the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China is a splendid undertaking.

The American and Allied War Relief Committee of the CIO will thus parallel the work of the AFL committee headed by Matthew Woll, which deserves the hearty support of all AFL affiliates.

We know that the CIO endeavor in this respect will receive the widespread and warm response of the CIO unions. It is another illuminating illustration of the mighty value of organized labor to the war effort.

The Bread Trust's Un-patriotic Act

It is no secret that there is a Bread Trust in existence. And this Bread Trust is now preparing to gouge the people of New York City by raising the price of its product. Next week an increase of one cent per loaf will be enforced against the consumer's pocketbook.

We agree with spokesmen for the Consumers Union and the Trade Union Committee against the Rising Cost of Living in condemning this rise. The reason given by the bread corporations is a lame and un-patriotic one. Other big concerns in other industries, they say, are making boom profits; "we want to do the same."

This rise in the price of bread, as the recent boosting of milk prices, is a stab against the national morale. It is a rank disservice to the nation's war effort. While such un-patriotic acts are being carried through, the Congress of the United States has been debating price control week after

week, and deleting all teeth from the price control bill. The occasion demands that the people—and particularly the trade unions—tell Congress to get down to brass tacks, as it did with the declaration of war, and enact price control legislation which will actually stop profiteering and price rigging.

The city authorities of New York cannot be blind to what is going on in this profiteering in the necessities of life. They can take sharp and direct measures to bring the Bread Trust and the Milk Trust to time, for the reduction of the outrageously high prices.

A Disturbing Report

Seriously disturbing is the report of Admiral William D. Leahy, American Ambassador to Vichy, that the Petain regime intends to "remain neutral" in the present world conflict.

How can Hitler's Vichy puppets be "neutral" when they are a party to his crimes against the French people and mankind? How can Vichy be "neutral" when it has repudiated all knowledge of the agreement which Commissioner Robert signed with the United States pledging Martinique's "neutrality" in our war against the Axis?

Vichy's attitude on the Martinique accord is striking example of its vassalage to Berlin and how willing it is to be used as a tool against America's security. For Martinique, under the control of the Petain regime, is so situated in the Caribbean that it can be a Nazi base for military operations against both the Americas in the Atlantic. The New York Post well stated in an editorial last Saturday that it could be used for another "Pearl Harbor surprise attack" by the treacherous Axis. It can become a base for Nazi subversion in Latin America, the potentialities of which are shown by President Castillo's pro-Hitler state of siege in Argentina. Meanwhile, the Nazis are angling for Portugal as a satellite, through which they can strengthen their pro-Franco activities in South America.

All illusions with respect to Vichy's "neutrality" are dangerous and should be dispelled. There can be no temporizing with Hitler's Vichy or Franco agents except at the peril of the nation. The United States, in cooperation with the Latin American republics, should occupy Martinique and end its possibilities as a Nazi stronghold in the Western hemisphere.

The Welders Strike Is Out of Order

All labor will view with displeasure the decision of the "Independent Welders Union" to call a strike in West Coast shipyards. This does not reflect credit on those who are responsible for such a move. If some of the welders think that they have grievances, this is not the way to settle them in the midst of this grave national emergency. As a matter of fact, the major complaint of the welders has been satisfied by the AFL agreement that they shall work on only one union card.

The general effect of this jurisdictional quarrel, pressed by a small group of craft unionists, will be to furnish the anti-labor groups in the country with ammunition to bombard labor's rights. The "Independent Welders Union" is hurting the cause of the workers throughout the nation.

Those workers—in the shipyards and elsewhere, and in the ranks of the welders themselves—have let the nation know quite clearly that they want to see "over the top" production for the war. In industry after industry, they have put their shoulders to the wheel in a manner that has won the admiration of the people.

We believe that jurisdictional frictions of this kind would receive no encouragement if the various branches of the trade union movement—AFL, CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods—would get together to halt all possibilities of such difficulties during the emergency. The moral effect of such united action would in itself be tremendous.

A Negro Sailor's Heroism At Pearl Harbor

A thrilling example of a Negro sailor's courage was given in a dispatch yesterday describing the heroism of the men who tried to prevent the sinking of the U.S.S. Arizona by the Tokio planes.

One of the ship's commanders said: "A Negro mess attendant who never before had fired a gun manned a machine gun on the bridge until his ammunition was exhausted."

When the full details are told of the bravery of the U. S. sailors and soldiers in the dastardly Pearl Harbor attack, this story will be high on the list. It recalls the military traditions of the Negro people in two other crises of our country, in 1776 and 1861. Always Negroes have been in the military vanguard that saved the nation.

At the same time, the story shows the short-sighted folly of discrimination against Negroes in the Navy where they cannot rise higher than messmen. This young Negro, never having been trained in handling naval weapons, was ill-equipped to use the very guns he wanted to fire in defense of his country.

But his deep patriotism shows that the Negro people are anxious to give everything for the defense of their nation, conscious that the war against Hitlerism is theirs as well as that of every other loyal American. There could be no more vivid illustration of the fact that the discrimination that hampers the Negroes' all-out contributions actually weakens our country's military strength.



Hitler's Setback in the Soviet Union

It is exactly six months ago that Hitler suddenly and treacherously attacked the Soviet Union, on the morning of June 22.

Today, Hitler marks this date by demoting his commander-in-chief, Von Brauchitsch. In this action, he is confessing before the world that Nazi Germany faces mounting difficulties on the Eastern Front, that the conquest of the Soviet Union has gone badly astray.

After six months of promised victories, the Nazi armies are feeling the lash of defeat all along the Eastern Front. The entire world situation has changed. The Hitler juggernaut which had thrived on conquest after conquest has been brought to a halt. The dreaded Nazi "blitz" found its master.

Hitler had counted on a speedy victory. He had conquered 28 nations by a combination of the "blitz" and the fifth column. Munichism and Vichy treason had been his accomplices. He had infected the "military experts" of the world with the grotesque stupidity that the Soviet Union was "weak" and "divided." Hitler made the mistake of believing this criminal falsehood himself. He had believed his own swollen communique repeatedly announcing the "annihilation" of the Red Army.

In stabbing at the Soviet Union, Hitler was really announcing the final stage of his long-matured plan to dominate the world. For this it was absolutely necessary to crush the Soviet Union. So long as the USSR remained out of the war Hitler found that he could not complete his invasion of England nor even dream of isolating the United States. The attack on the Soviet Union was the forerunner of the assault upon the United States. The invasion of the Soviet borders was the prelude to Pearl Harbor.

The Red Army's smashing resistance and counter-offensive, which have already cost Hitler more than six million men, have weakened the striking power of Hitler's drive toward the Western Hemisphere and the United States. We rejoice that the lunge toward our shores by the Axis bandit chief has been hampered by our Soviet ally.

Yet America must recognize the terrible price which the Red Army has paid for this achievement. Its losses in men and material have been very great. Hitler still has Europe to draw on. Every weapon rushed by us to the Red Army at this hour gives new impetus to the counter-offensive against Hitler, America's main enemy. The struggle against Hitler has merged into one single world battle, of which the Eastern Front

remains the sector where our enemy is waging his greatest battles and is suffering his greatest defeats.

Hitler made two mistakes. He had grossly underestimated the unity of the Soviet people and their ability to defend their homeland. The combination weapon which had given him all of Europe—"blitz" plus fifth column treason—could not work in the Soviet Union. At tremendous costs, the Red Army endured the "blitz" and found means of answering it; the Fifth Column, on the other hand, had been caught and exterminated by the exposures of the Moscow Trials. Under Stalin's leadership, the Soviet people were as firm as a rock against the invader.

Hitler's second miscalculation was just as grave. Flushed with his triumph at Munich, Hitler had counted on deceiving Britain and the United States once more with his stale cry of "war against communism." With this staple trick of his propaganda he hoped to prevent the alliance of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, so that he could pick his victims off one by one. Here again Hitler failed dismally. The worldwide coalition of anti-Axis powers has at last found realization. The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union stand together against the common bandit enemy.

Hitler's calculations turned into their opposite. Instead of dividing, he united his enemies. And the "new order" in Europe seethes with rebellion as his victims prepare to merge their struggles with the armies of the Allied powers.

Hitler has revealed himself not only as the enemy of all nations but of the German nation as well. Hitler hides his crimes against Germany by harping on Versailles. But Hitler's downfall alone can free Germany. The German people have as great a stake in Hitler's defeat as all other peoples.

The gravity of Hitler's wounds cannot yet be ascertained. He still has Europe's war industry. He still counts on treachery and division amongst his enemies. He hopes to save himself through the activity of his appeaser agents disrupting the all-out unity of the Allied cause, by balking a coordinated war effort of Britain, America and the USSR. To these stratagems America needs to give her reply. More help to the Eastern Front; a unified plan of battle with Britain and the USSR and relentless combatting of every effort to disrupt unity. This should be our reply to the assassin attack of Tokio and the entire Hitler Axis now.

Hitler Plots to Use Bulgarian Army Against Turkey, Secret Radio Warns

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

ISTANBUL, Dec. 22.—According to reports received here, Bulgarian authorities have failed in their persistent effort to locate the illegal radio station which has been operating for some time on Bulgarian territory.

Commenting on Bulgaria's declaration of war on Britain and the United States, the announcer said: "By declaring war on Britain and the United States, the Bulgarian Government once more demonstrated that it is but a flunkie of Hitler and again showed its betrayal of Bulgaria's interests and her future."

"By this act Bulgaria is irrevocably drawn in to Hitler's predatory war and converted into an instrument

for his plans of conquest. The inevitable defeat of Hitler Germany by the mighty anti-Hitler coalition will throw Bulgaria into the abyss. "However, Bulgaria's declaration of war against Britain and the United States has another more direct significance. Hitler and his Bulgarian agents are convinced that dispatching the Bulgarian Army against the USSR is a very risky step and they are now trying to use the Bulgarian armed forces in another way. The German defeat in the south and the complete failure of Nazi plans for advance in the Caucasus via Rostov impel Hitler to look for other roads, namely via Turkey. Hitler hopes that the obedient Bulgarian Government will use its army against Turkey should that country defend her independence

and refuse the German transit to the Caucasus and the Near East.

"Bulgarian independence is at stake. There is only one means of saving our people from doom and our country from catastrophe and that is a nation-wide movement embracing the army and people and directed against the treacherous policy of the Bulgarian rulers, who have sold themselves to Hitler. Every effort should be made and every means used to prevent the Hitler bandits from having the complete run of Bulgaria, her territory, grain supplies, resources and armed forces. No effort is too great and no sacrifice too high to achieve a genuine Bulgarian national policy which would liberate the country from the German war lords and their Bulgarian hirelings."

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Well, von Brauchitsch has received his walking papers from Berlin—after getting his running papers from Moscow.

How could the Fuehrer be so ungrateful—especially after von Brauchitsch had "annihilated," "decimated," "destroyed," "defeated," "conquered," "vanquished for ever" and "completely and utterly routed" the Red Army on an average of three times a week each week for six months?

But some military "experts" in some American papers (like Hanson Baldwin in the Times) refuse to believe that Hitler's army is not invincible. They will probably interpret the firing of von Brauchitsch as a sign that the Nazis "are getting on so well that they don't even need any generals any more."

Hitler says he removed his Field Marshal because of an "inner call." Must have been a bugle calling retreat.

Strange substance, this "one-way" snow—which is supposed to halt the Nazis, but not the Russians.

About the only alibi the Nazis haven't thought up, writes John Grossman, is that their army is running away from Moscow just in order to spend the holidays at home.

So Laura Ingalls, the aviatrix and America First speaker, was being paid all the time by the Nazis! We'll bet some of the other America First leaders, who may have been speaking free of charge, are cursing themselves for not having sent a bill in to the Nazi embassy.

Herbert Hoover says he advocates price control—but without the licensing system proposed by the Administration. He wants price control all right—just without the control.

Benito Mussolini, the Italian official news agency says, has resumed demonstrations of his physical stamina. No doubt his favorite exercise is deep knee-bending under Adolf's orders.

Remember, says one of the Guards at the Daily Worker building, way back when Berlin, Rome and Tokio swore that all they wanted was to destroy Communism?

Here's one from A. R.—

Defense stamps bought often
Are nails in Hitler's coffin.

The auto workers are still trying to tell Knudsen and the auto manufacturers that you can't lick the Axis with roadsters, run-arounds and coupes.

Letters From Our Readers

Hitler and Hitlerism Will Meet Doom On Eastern Front—Reader

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The war thrust upon the United States by the treacherous Japanese rulers has just begun, and America has just begun to fight. And in this fight America stands united to a man, determined to defeat not only peridious Japan but also the chief criminal and instigator of the attack on the United States, Hitler and Hitlerism.

Of course, it is important and desirable for America and England to win victories against Japan in Hawaii, in the Philippines, in Hongkong, Singapore and everywhere else. But, let us not forget that American and British victories in those places will not solve completely the chief problem, which is—the complete and total defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism.

Hitler can and will be completely defeated in only one place—Russia. And now the tide of war has turned in favor of the Russians, thanks to American aid. Such aid should increase and continue to increase until the last German soldier is annihilated and driven off Russian soil. Then, and only then, will the defeat of Hitler and Hitlerism be complete, and Hitler's satellites, Italy and Japan and all the rest of the small-fry Nazis and Fascists will go down with him. A. R.

ALP Club Chairman Writes:
Italian People Condemn Axis Partners

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

While reading the Dec. 17 issue of the Daily Worker, I came across an article by Art Shields on the people of Italian extraction in Harlem and their feelings toward Hitler, Mussolini and Japan. Mr. Shields didn't come to our club, the American Labor Party 18th A. D., which is a center of political activity for Italians, Puerto Ricans, Negroes, with a sprinkling of Jewish and Irish people, and as chairman of that club I would like you to print the following:

The Italian people of East Harlem, as true sons of Garibaldi and Mazzini, progressives and sensitive to right and wrong, are condemning Hitler, Mussolini and the ruling clique of Japan for the barbarous attack on Pearl Harbor, which has snuffed out the life of one brave Italian boy of our district.

Sergeant Joseph J. Gagnon of E. 100th St. died for our country. Many of our boys have begun to avenge that brutal murder by joining the Army, civilian defense.

The Italian-Americans will fight and die for democracy and security of our country, just like our forefathers fought and died for Italian democracy from 1848 to 1870. We are for a victorious America and a free, democratic Italy.

SAMUEL MANCUSO, Chairman.

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Daily Worker

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Soviet Theatres Busy On the Fighting Front

By Janet Weaver

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

MOSCOW, Dec. 22.—Sometimes the "stage" is simply a little glade surrounded by thick shrubbery and carefully camouflaged. At other times it may be a truck, or a hastily constructed platform. More often than not the "scenery" consists of tanks and armored cars, and of airplane motors.

No matter what the circumstances, the time or the place, the show must go on, for in spite of the difficult war conditions, the Red Armymen still maintain a keen interest in the theatre, in music and all the cultural activities in which they themselves participated during peace time.

From the very first day of the war, the Soviet theatres have centered their main attention on how to help the needs of defense. Their work has been reorganized to suit war-time conditions, and "brigades" have been formed whose main work is to serve the Red Armymen at the front and in the rear, to entertain them as well as to inspire them.

4,000 Performances At the Front

The brigades of the Central Red Army theatre could perhaps be called the vanguard in this undertaking. Even before the war these troops travelled throughout the country, performing in Red Army camps. June 22 found them on the very borders of the USSR, and they saw the first fascist shells which burst over one of the border towns just before dawn. In the morning they performed before the Red Armymen just before they went into battle. Since that day they, together with the newly organized brigades, have given more than 4,000 performances for Red Armymen.

These brigades are made up of actors, singers, dancers and others, and include some of the most famous theatre people of the country. They perform in all sorts of places and under all sorts of conditions—at airfields, on hospital trains and in hospitals, in camouflaged peasant cottages and village schools, and in the fields and woods just behind the front lines. Their repertoire includes new acts, short plays and songs written especially for the front, as well as folk songs, songs from the latest movie, and old favorites of the Red Armymen.

In giving their performances, the actors can't always stick to schedule. The "intermission" might be forced on them right in the middle of a scene, and might last for ten minutes or two hours, depending on events. Actors who have returned from tours to the front tell interesting stories about such "forced intermissions."

For instance, Tamara Tkachenko, a ballet dancer from the Bolshoi Theatre, tells of an incident which happened when her troupe was performing at an airfield. "A squadron commander came up on the stage and, after apologizing to the embarrassed actor, called out the names of several pilots who were to leave immediately on a combat assignment," she said. "We waited tensely for the outcome of the trip. One and one-half hours elapsed, and finally a tiny dot appeared in the sky—the pilots were returning. We counted them one by one until we were sure that they had all come back safely. Five minutes after they landed, we resumed our program."

Interrupted by Bombs

A member of a troupe from the Red Army theatre tells of a similar incident. "During one performance we were suddenly interrupted by an ominous roar of motors, followed by bomb explosions," he said. "Before we knew what was up, we found ourselves quite alone—our audience had dashed to their posts. We sat down on the boards and waited, and after the fascist planes had been driven off, we continued our performance."

An actor from the brigade of the Moscow vaudeville theatre, which has become very popular for its satire and clever take-offs on the fascists, tells of a performance given by his brigade at a big railway junction at six o'clock in the morning. "Neither the time nor the place seemed exactly suitable for a vaudeville show," he said, "but we began, and were so inspired by the gay and friendly laughter of the spectators that we completely forgot that we had not slept at all the night before. Kromchenko sang as though he were in the House of Commons."

The actors are met enthusiastically everywhere they go. Their very arrival is taken by the fighters as an expression of the solidarity of the rear for those at the front. Among the Red Armymen they often meet old friends, actors they have known in the Moscow theatre.

In the meantime, the theatres have not allowed the war to interrupt their normal functioning in the rear, and the fall-winter season has already opened in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities throughout the country. Although the fascists are battering away at the gates of Leningrad, four big theatres are open in the city, and there too, the actors have given thou-

16 Moscow Theatres Open for Winter

Sixteen Moscow theatres will be open during the winter season, and from all indications it is clear that the people of Moscow don't intend to let Hitler interfere with their cultural life. Last Sunday, for instance, thousands of people went to the theatres, movies and concert halls of the capital. Many of the theatres were presenting new plays dealing with the bravery and heroic past of the Russian people. The Red Army Theatre presented Perov's new play, "Winged Tribe," which is a story of brave Soviet pilots; the Lenin Komsomol Theatre featured Knecht's "Commanders at the Helm" which portrays commanders of the Red Army and Navy; the Jewish Theatre opened the season with Sholem Aleichem's "Wandering Stars," and at the same time the theatre is rehearsing Feuchtwanger's "Oppenheim Family." The Theatre of the Moscow Soviet presented "Professor Mamlock," which has been revised by the author, Friedrich Wolf. Sheridan's "School for Scandal" played to a full house as usual in the Moscow Art Theatre.

Probably the most outstanding theatrical event on this day was a program dedicated to the art of the Slavic peoples, and given in the affiliated Bolshoi Theatre. Some of the most famous artists of the capital participated in this program. Including the opera singers Barsova and Kozlovsky, and the ballet dancers Ulanova and Lephinskaya. The proceeds from the program went to the state defense fund.

The billboards are filled with advertisements of coming attractions. Along with the new plays which deal with the heroism of the Red Army and the partisans, are the old favorites such as Chekov's "Three Sisters," Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina," Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," and others. The Moscow Maly Theatre plans to produce the play adapted from Tolstoy's "War and Peace." Jean Richaud and Bloch, famous French writers, are at present working on a play for the Moscow Art Theatre, to be called "The Rubicon King, or France in 1941."

Even with such a full season ahead of them, the actors of Moscow's theatres still find time to play in factory clubs, in schools and in the subway during-alerts, and regularly to broadcast radio programs to the front. At the same time they are doing their share of work in the various volunteer ARP brigades of Moscow. The slogan before the whole country now—Everything for the front! Everything for victory! is a slogan of the actors too. They are helping to forge this victory by using their art as a weapon against the fascist enemy.

'Peter and the Wolf,' In Marionette Show

An exhibition of marionettes, showing puppets in their various stages of manufacture and development will open at the Concert Theatre, 202 W. 58th St. on Christmas Day, Dec. 25. Running concurrently with Suzari Marionette performances of "Buffalo Bill" and "Peter and the Wolf," the exhibition will be open to the public during the eight day period from Christmas through New Year's Day.

Materials exhibited will be furnished by Suzari Marionettes, the Marionette Guild and a number of other puppet companies. Included in the display will be marionettes both with costume and without, puppet controls that hold the strings as well as miniature stage properties, photographs and other materials showing the manufacture and uses of marionettes.

Nostalgia



John Payne plays schoolteacher Claude Collier's sweetheart in "Remember the Day," opening Thursday at the Roxy.

Interviewing Elizabeth Olds:

An Artist and an Organizer

Champion Athlete, Prize Artist and Union Organizer

By Paula Andrews

"Artists are in their infancy," said Elizabeth Olds to me, "when it comes to painting for children." She ought to know something about the subject, for her silk screen print, "Fire," took one of the first prizes in the recent contest held by the Museum of Modern Art for work of interest to children. Another print of hers in the same contest got honorable mention.

Miss Olds thinks the contest, the exhibition now on in the Museum's Young People's Gallery, and the idea of sending the prints on tour through the schools, have tapped enormous possibilities for developing a new public and new orientations for artists.

New Approach to Art for Children

"Artists are used to working from an adult point of view," she continued. "So far no one has thought there was a market for children's art except in book illustration. And yet, art for children can have tremendous educational value and the education can proceed in both directions, through the normal interaction between the artist and his public."

The prize winning silk screen print depicts a large burning building, with flames trying to save it. Before making the design Miss Olds went to the Fire College in Long Island City, where firemen are trained and got data about the actual methods, length of ladders, and so forth. After it was made she took it back again for a check-up as to accuracy of detail. She thinks the results of the contest showed that children are natural realists. "And I don't mean photographic realism," she added. "Although Courbet is a great realist, I wouldn't call him photographic. Realism gives tremendous leeway to the artist, for all its necessary attention to accuracy, and it's a field that has not as yet really been explored at all."

"That's why I feel that kids, in expressing their preferences, got a real grip on something fundamental in appreciation of art. Their voice was probably more honest and representative of their real feelings than that of adults, who are often influenced by opinions they have read and heard. And the children voted overwhelmingly against escapism."

Deep in American Tradition

As an artist, Miss Olds' roots are deep in American tradition. Her ancestors settled in Vermont in pre-Revolutionary days and have



This silk screen print by Elizabeth Olds, entitled "Fire," received the largest number of children's votes in the competition sponsored by the Museum of Modern Art.

fought in all American wars. One of them, Colonel Burr who took part in the war of 1812, was a cousin of Aaron Burr but took no stock in the latter's empire-building schemes. A first cousin of Miss Olds was formerly a Brigadier-General in the U. S. Army, Superintendent of West Point, now retired.

She was a champion horseback rider and swimmer during her days at the University of Minnesota, and used to put blue-blooded steps through their paces at the amateur horse shows. In 1925 she went to Paris, where she and another American girl used to haunt the circuses in the mornings, when the horse trainers were at work. The girls made sketches of the animals and learned to do volleys (jumping on and off a horse as it goes over barriers). These sketches helped Miss Olds to win a Guggenheim fellowship and she remained abroad until 1929, working and studying the galleries.

Since then she has been in the forefront of more than one movement for the expansion and reinterpretation of the aims of art, for the acquisition of new public mediums. On the New York Art Project and as a member of the executive board of the United American Artists, she took a leading part in the development of the silk screen print as a popular art form. Today, she and Harry Gottlieb conduct the Silk Screen School of Fine Arts at 13 East 11th St. New York City. As a union member she participated in the campaign for a Federal Arts Bill. She

has also been on the executive board of An American Group. Her work has been exhibited in one-man shows in New York, Boston, Cambridge, Philadelphia and Portland, Oregon, and the Minneapolis Institute of Art owns examples of it. She has won a number of prizes.

In 1940 Miss Olds resigned from the Art Project to do private work. It was shortly after that that a witch-hunt was launched against WPA workers. In New York City alone nearly four hundred persons were suspended on suspicion of being "reds." Although no longer connected with the project Miss Olds was subjected to the same harrowing investigation as the rest. Like most of the others, she is to this day unaware what charges were placed against her. After eight or nine months of this she was notified that her resignation had been changed to a dismissal.

Witch-Hunt Against WPA Workers

During this period Miss Olds became active on the executive board of the Joint Committee to Defend WPA Workers, of which Rockwell Kent is chairman. This committee was set up by the WPA Teachers Union Local 433 (AFL), United American Artists Local 80 (CIO), Workers Alliance, and United Federal Workers Local 100 (CIO) to combat the sort of persecution this fine artist has had to undergo. A few weeks ago the Art Project invited Miss Olds to serve on the Advisory Committee for WPA.

which committee plans new projects, and reviews the work done by project artists, deciding on their acceptance or rejection by the government. To this she agreed.

Unity Needed More Than Ever

Miss Olds feels that this move on the part of the Art Project may be a reflection of a new attitude of the government itself. "The WPA," she said, "seems to be coming to the realization that their tactics were born of hysteria. Now, when artists in common with all other Americans are putting their abilities to the fullest use in the all-out mobilization against the common enemy, everyone can easily see that this type of red-baiting serves only to divide the people. At this time above all others, unity is needed."

I reminded her that a former WPA worker named William Hautaus was facing trial in Newark, N. J., on charges growing out of this witch-hunt and its suspensions and firings. "Yes," she said seriously, "every such anti-democratic movement leaves its scars, its hangovers that must be eliminated in the interest of unity. Surely everyone can see now that our enemies are the insidious, pro-Axis forces that have been at work underground. None of us who believe in organizing for the common good, to bring art to the people or for any other democratic purpose, can feel ourselves safe until Mr. Hautaus has been cleared."

'Brooklyn, USA' Is Ultra-Realistic Gang Melodrama

BROOKLYN, U.S.A. by John Bright and Asa Bordages, staged by Lem Ward, settings designed by Howard Bay. Presented by Bern Berman and Lionel Stander at the Forrest Theatre.

By Ralph Warner

Perhaps we expect too much of "Brooklyn, U.S.A." This crisp and ultra-realistic melodrama follows in close pattern much of the newspaper reportage of the case of the progressive longshoreman's unionist, Peter Panto, who was foully slain by members of the "Murder, Inc." gang two years

ago. With exactitude in detail, with careful attention to the superficial political quality of the investigation which resulted in the breaking up of "Murder, Inc." by an ambitious district attorney—this play serves as an almost photographic reproduction of gangsterism in Brooklyn. Unfortunately it does not explain why Peter Panto was murdered, nor does it explain how the lurid criminal types became criminal and lurid.

It is this weakness which deprives "Brooklyn, U.S.A." of what would otherwise be the fervent acclaim of its audiences. For the play never quite grips. It never quite becomes more than better than average Broadway theatricals. It never quite rises above older models—"Chicago," "The Racket," and numerous other millers of the late prohibition era.

The story begins on the waterfront where Nick Santio, longshore leader of a rank and file minority, is threatened with assassination. It moves to a Brooklyn candy store which is a "front" for the gang. It is transferred to a nearby barber shop, where Nick is slain in a brilliantly conceived piece of stage business. Inner gang rivalries, the necessity of covering up one killing with another and another lead inevitably to the dissolution of the gang. Its members are arrested and executed. At the end of the play, three women are left, the former mistress of a brothel who is fleeing to California with a diplomat's moll, and the loyal sweetheart of Santio, who is learning the power of the workers to win progressive reforms. Also alive, but about to be rubbed out, is the stool pigeon who brought about the downfall of the gang.

No grand conclusion is thus reached by John Bright, Hollywood scenarist, and Asa Bordages, metropolitan newspaperman. No inkling is given of the social forces which drove the Dasher, and the smiling "Smiley" Manone, and quivering

well up to the standard of "One Third of a Nation." Mr. Bay is a force to be reckoned with in the theatre world. It is a pity that the text of the play has not provided these talented technicians with a more effective vehicle for art and progress.



Soviet nurses and ambulance driver watch the Red Army go into action on the Mannerheim Line as they wait to do their job on the battlefield. A scene from "Girl from Leningrad," now at the Stanley Theatre.

NBC Symphony Plays Schubert on WJZ, 9:30 p.m.

WABC broadcasts South American Carols at 4 P.M. . . . Judy Garland, Marlene Dietrich, Cary Grant among stars on WJZ, Treasury Hour at 8 P.M. . . . NBC Symphony plays Schubert at 9:30 P. M., WJZ.

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|--|--|
| 11:45-WNYC—You and Your Health—Talk | 6:15-WJZ—Sports |
| 12:00-WMCA—Music Carpet | WABC—Voice of Broadway |
| WABC—Kate Smith Speaks | 6:30-WJZ—Soviet Choral Society—Xmas Music |
| WABC—Lancaster Concert | WABC—Transradio News |
| 12:30-WFAP—Police and Fire Dept. Toy Campaign | WABC—Frank Parker, Tenor |
| WJZ—Farm and Home Hour | WNYC—Draft Information; Want Ad Column |
| 1:00-WFAP—Mary Margaret McBride | 6:45-WOR—Bernie Morgan |
| WQXR—Your Request Program | WABC—World Today |
| 1:15-WJZ—Readers of the Bookends with Ted Malone | 7:00-WOR—Sports |
| 1:30-WJZ—Metropolitan Review | 7:15-WFAP—News of the World |
| 2:30-WJZ—Washington Calling | WABC—Lanny Ross, Tenor |
| WOR—Martha Deane | 7:30-WFAP—Burns and Allen |
| WOR—News; Beauty Talk | WJZ—Victrola Lovers' Orchestra |
| WNYC—Readers of the Bookends with Ted Malone | 7:45-WMCA—News Commentator |
| 3:15-WABC—News for Women | 7:50-WFAP—Johnny Pines—Variety |
| WNYC—Little Christmas in Norway—Dramatization | WJZ—Treasure Hour—Barry Wood and Guests |
| 3:30-WABC—American Legion Address | WABC—Missing Heir's Dramatization |
| 3:45-WABC—What Freedom Means—Talk | WQXR—Symphony Hall |
| 4:00-WMCA—News; Friendship Bridge | 8:30-WMCA—News Commentator |
| WJZ—Club Maline | WEAF—Horace Heidt's Orch. |
| WOR—News | WOR—Can You Top This? |
| WABC—South American Carols | WABC—Bob Burns |
| WNYC—Readers of the Almanac—Guest | 8:00-WFAP—Crumli and Sanderson |
| 5:00-WJZ—Adventure Stories—Children's Program | WOR—News |
| WNYC—Concert Orchestra—WQXR—League of Women Voters Program | WABC—We, the People |
| 5:30-WOR—Jack Armstrong—Children's Program | 8:15-WOR—From Madras |
| 5:45-WFAP—Civilian Defense Information | 9:30-WFAP—Fibber McGee and Molly—Variety |
| 6:00-WJZ—Uncle Don—Children's Program | WABC—Symphony—Sir Ernest MacMillan, Conductor |
| WABC—News | WOR—Songs for Marching Men |
| | WABC—Report to Nation |
| | WQXR—Orchestra Series |
| | WQXR—Cavalade of Music, 1938-39 |
| | WNYC—Hockey Game—Amers vs. Chicago |
| | 10:00-WFAP—Bob Hope Variety Show |
| | WOR—Foreign News Analyst |
| | 10:15-WOR—Spotlight—Brenda—Nat. Broadway's Orch. |
| | 10:30-WFAP—Red Skelton—Variety |
| | WJZ—News Here and Abroad |
| | 11:00-WOR—Transradio News |
| | WQXR—Just Music |
| | 11:15-WOR—Music You Want |

COAST TO COAST

By MIKE QUIN

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

WE HAD plenty of problems on our hands when this war walloped us below the belt. We had social, economic, political, personal and every other kind of problems. And we've still got them.

We were tackling those problems as best we could when we had to drop our tools and grab our guns, so to speak. Or if we didn't drop our tools, we had to apply them to the war effort.

We had differences of opinion as to how to solve those problems. We've had to drop them too and unite in common defense. I would be the last to ignore that those problems still exist and will be waiting to confront us when we've won this war. I sincerely hope that the brotherhood and cooperation we develop in this fight will carry over after victory and enable us to face those problems as a great family cooperating for the good of all.

I say this because shortly before leaving New York I encouraged people to write in to me about their personal lives, aspirations and troubles in the hope that by discussing them in this column we could get to know each other better and get a more accurate picture of what we want in life, and how to get it.

I arrived in San Francisco to find a pile of deeply sincere letters awaiting me, each one of which mirrors a human life and is worthy of a column. In the meantime, we have been confronted by the most serious challenge since emergency in human history.

I'm going to use those letters, but not immediately. They represent human problems—social problems. We are fighting for the right to face them in our own way, and we don't want to lose sight of them. But at this moment, all emphasis should be on uniting to win this fight for with Hitler and Japan, we must either lick them or go down before them. And if we lose, then all these hopes and aspirations will be crushed into the mud.

Here is one from Utah regarding the technique of explaining Socialism. I will use it later when I see how it fits the war effort.

Here is one from a lonely deportee on Ellis Island.

Here is a long one proposing a sequel to the column about the men who dig gooley stones.

Here is one about the hunger of people for companionship—the loneliness and boredom that is evident on "Main Street" every Saturday night.

Here is one on the intimate troubles of a small farmer.

Here is one from a man who wants to see people singing and laughing and enjoying the world together.

Here is one from a guy in Los Angeles who resents people roaming because he says the world is the same everywhere. Then he winds up with a homesick longing to be back where he came from and away from where he is.

Here is one from a New York oculist who doesn't like my glasses, and says "girls never make passes" at guys who wear that kind. He offers me a streamlined pair free. And I got the letter too late! So I guess I'll have to make the passes myself.

Here is one from San Francisco that harks back to another great struggle:

"Dear Mike: You will be surprised for I old lady 86 to be writing to you, but I wanted to tell you how much I enjoyed your article on Abraham Lincoln."

"My father and Lincoln were warm friends. Called each other by their given names, Abe and Frank."

"When I was a little girl we lived in Annawan, Henry County, Ill., and Lincoln lived with his step mother not so far away."

"Soon he was in Washington. My father read of President Lincoln coming to Chicago on business. He rushed home from work to tell mother to dress me in my best. He wanted to take me to see Lincoln."

"She did so, and we made the little trip. When the train arrived, a big crowd awaited to see the President. My father, with me on his shoulder, met Lincoln. My father did not call him Abe then, as he was President."

"Mr. Lincoln, I wanted you to meet my little girl Mary."

"The President leaned toward my Dad and said: 'Frank, she is a lovely little girl, and kissed me on my right cheek. My Dad always kissed me as near where Lincoln did as he could.'

"I sort of 'spect I'm the only living old timer that has that great honor. Hence I love everything that is said or written of that great man—And I do thank you for your fine column regarding the great man—Your Friend, Mary E. Walker."

Canadian Film Version Of 'War Clouds in the Pacific' at Capitol

The Capitol Theatre will be first of the nation's theatres to show the two-reel official Canadian government special film release, "War Clouds in the Pacific," which pictures immediate danger zones in various theatres of battle operations, and summarizes the background of the explosive international events of the past ten days.

Compiled by the Canadian government, with the aid of a far-flung camera and reportorial staff, for release by MGM, the film was completed just prior to Japan's unprovoked and unannounced attack on the United States on Dec. 7.

A documented commentary and historic scenes in rapid succession show the immense volume of Trans-Pacific commerce, with Japan looting the trading nations of the globe; the degree of Nazi infiltration in Nippon's factories, shipyards, laboratories and halls of state; key figures in the Nazi-inspired strategy of the New Japan; tactics of Japanese sea and land forces; critical

THE STAGE

"ONE OF THE SEASON'S BEST EVENINGS." Brown, World-Tribune

ANGEL STREET

with VINCENT JUDITH LEO G. PRICE, EVELYN CARROLL Golden Theatre, W. 43 St. Cl. 6-714. Eve. 8:15. 35c-45.00. Mats. Thurs. Fri. Sat. 35c-52.50

BROOKLYN, U. S. A.

By JOHN BRIGHT & ASA BORDAGES Directed by LEM WARD Forrest Theatre, W. 49 St. Cl. 6-870. Eve. 8:00. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 31.10-22.50

'A Perfect Comedy'—Athletic, Time

LIFE WITH FATHER

with Howard Lindsay-Dorothy Siskin 269 SEATS at \$1.10

EMPIRE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Eve. 8:00. Mats. WED. & SAT. 7:40

'A Masterpiece'—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN

ROYALTY THEATRE, 43 St. W. of W. Cl. 5-3700 Eve. 8:00. Mats. Friday & Saturday, 7:10

'DRAMA AT ITS BEST'—Walter Winchell

WATCH ON THE RHINE

with LUCILLE PAUL MARY WATSON & LUCAS CHRISTIAN MARTIN WICK Theatre, 10 St. W. of 8th Ave. Eve. 8:00. Mats. Friday & Saturday, 7:10

No advance in prices New Years Eve

Growing Pains

"Growing Pains," based on the Broadway play of that name, is being made ready for an early production at the RKO Radio studio. It is the story of an adolescent boy and girl and the problems they pose for their parents. Allan Dwan will direct it.

MOTION PICTURES

Russia's fighting women at the front!

'Girl From Leningrad'

Cont. from 9 a.m.—2:00 till 1 p.m. weekdays STANLEY 133 Ave. bet. 41-43 Sts. WE 7-0000

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and RAINBOW of his best THE MAN WHO SAVED THE TRUTH

PIRE LATEST NEWS NEWS

IRVING PIERCE 1910 Madison Ave.

"One of the best"—FOST

Bears' Game Here Will Be Their Last as a Team

Most of Championship Squad Going Into Armed Forces—Jan. 4 Game At Polo Grounds, Lone Appearance Here, For Navy Relief

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—With at least half their crack personnel ready for an early call into America's armed forces, the fabulous Chicago Bears prepared today for their last scheduled appearance as the unit that made the T formation famous.

Sixteen of the 33 men who contributed to the Bears' 37 to 9 victory Sunday over the New York Giants in a brilliant defense of their National League championship indicated they would not be with the Bears next season.

Thus would come to pass what every club in the League has been crying for during two seasons—a "breakup of the Bears."

Owner-coach George Halas, who produced the deadliest offensive squad in professional football history, scrambled until the early morning hours at the League's annual draft meeting to land prospective replacements for the ten linemen and six backs he expects to lose.

The Bears' last appearance will be in New York Jan. 4 against an all-league team selected by National League coaches and directed by Steve Owen of the Giants for Naval Relief.

The play-off merely was an opportunity for more Bear records, nine of which already had been made during the regular season. They became the first team to win two straight titles since the playoff system went into effect in 1933. Bob Snyder's three field goals tied the play-off record held by another Bear, Jack Manders. They even scored a defensive record—holding the Giants to 73 yards by passing, lowest of any playoff contender.

But the men who scored Chicago touchdowns—Standlee (2), Ken Kavanaugh and George McAfee—are among the men who probably were facing their last league competition for the present. Other backs who soon may depart are Hugh Gallarneau, Young Bussey, Gary Tamigietti, and Joe Maniaci.

Linemen set for the call to service are: End—Dick Plasman; Tackles—Lee Artoe, Ed Kolman; Joe Mihai, Joe Staydahar; Guards—

Defense 9s Semi Pro Tops

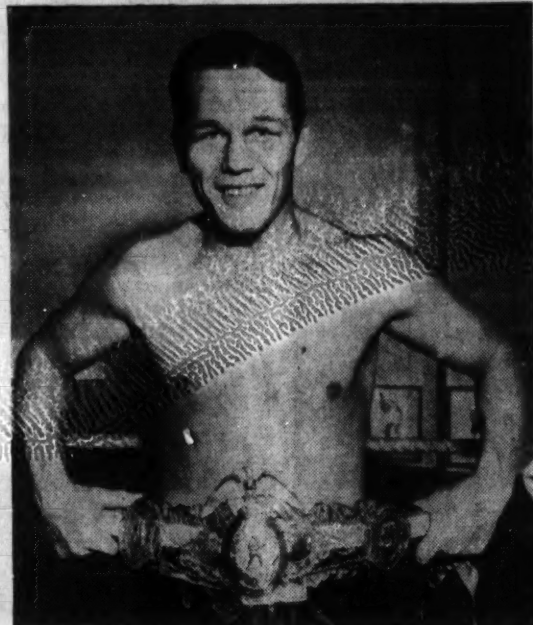
(By United Press)
Member industries of America's defense program played a major part in 1942 sandlot baseball according to official championship awards announced yesterday by the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress.

Four of the state champions included industries whose entire output is war materials. These are Lake Washington shipyard's champions, Washington champions; two airplane companies, Northrop of Hawthorne, California champion; and Boeing of Wichita, Kansas, titlist; and the Electric Boat Diesels of New London, Connecticut State winners whose motors go to the U. S. Navy.

Two state champions represent army corps—Camp Shelby, 137th Division, Mississippi champion; and MacDill Field, Florida winner.

An industrial club, the Essos of Baton Rouge, was awarded the trophy for having won the most annual state championships in succession, having annexed their fifth Louisiana State title. Champion Refiners of Enid, Okla., won the distinction of being the first club in history to win two national titles in a row by their triumph in the annual tournament at Wichita.

NEW CHAMP DECORATED



Tony Zale, the smiling boxer from Gary, Indiana, who won the middleweight title here recently by beating George Abrams, dons the championship belt presented to him in Chicago by Ring Magazine. Fight fans will be glad to know that Abrams has fully recovered from his injured eye.

Dudley Selected First In Pro Grid 'Draft'

CHICAGO, Dec. 22 (UP).—Bill Dudley, 19-year-old All-American halfback from the University of Virginia, rated as professional football's first choice among the 1941 collegiate crop today as the Pittsburgh Steelers claimed him in the National Football League's annual draft.

The Steelers, who finished last in the League standings, chose Dudley from among 200 of the leading college performers.

Bruce Smith, Minnesota's All-American back and named "player of the year," was the 11th choice of the Green Bay Packers and 119th on the list, because of his anticipated entry into the armed services.

First choice of the other nine professional eleven was Cleveland, Jack Wilson, Baylor back; Philadelphia, Pete Kmetovic, Stanford back; Chicago Cardinals, Steve Lach, Duke back; Detroit, Bob Westfall, Michigan back; Washington, Urban Janders, Texas back; Brooklyn, Bobby Robertson, Southern California back; New York, Merle Hapes, Mississippi back; Green Bay, Urban Odson, Minnesota tackle; and the champion Chicago Bears, Frank Albert, Stanford quarterback.

Pittsburgh selected Vernon Martin, Texas halfback, as its second choice. Other second choices included: Cleveland, Jack Jacobs, Oklahoma back; Philadelphia, Vic Lindskog, Stanford center; Chicago Cardinals, Lloyd Cheadam, Auburn back; Detroit, Alf Bauman, Northwestern tackle; Washington, Rufus Deal, Auburn guard; Brooklyn, Curtis Meacham, Oregon back; New York, Bob Sweiger, Minnesota back; Green Bay, Ray Frankowski, Washington guard; and Chicago Bears, Joe Boratyn, Holy Cross guard.

Park Dep't Opens 14 Free Boxing Centers in City

The Department of Parks has opened boxing instructions for boys over 14 at the following localities: Manhattan—Gymnasium, 342 E. 54th St.; gymnasium, 407 W. 28th St.; Colonial Play Center, Broadway, 4th Ave. and W. 14th St.; Thomas Jefferson Play Center, East 111th St. and First Ave.

Brooklyn—McCarren Play Center, Driggs Ave. and Lorimer St. Queens—Astoria Play Center, 19th St., opposite 23rd Drive; Jackson Heights Playground, 25th Ave. and 64th St.

Bronx—Crotona Park Play Center, East 173rd St. and Fulton Ave.

BASKETBALL

Fordham Confers on Rice As Busy Court Week Nears

Fordham University today gets down to the serious business of mapping plans of stopping Bob Kinney and Bill Closs, Rice Institute's two 6-6½ basketball aces who will be met in Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

Coadj Ed Kelleher has planned a double this morning with Coach Clair Bee, whose LIU team eked out a thrilling 61-57 victory over the Texans a year ago, in an effort to get valuable information on how to stop Kinney in particular. Kinney got ten points against LIU, though Hank Beenders and Bill King double-teamed him on defense, and the Rice All-America ace has a 16-point average this season.

Rice leaves Texas for New York today, arriving here Christmas Day. It has a record of 7 wins this year, including the first college decision over Phillips 66, Southern California, which meets LIU in the other half of Saturday's twin bill, is en route and will also arrive here Thursday morning. The Trojans have a workout planned in the Illinois Athletic Club in Chicago tomorrow.

Rice and Southern California are the advance guard of six invading intercollegiate teams which will meet local New York quintets in three Christmas holiday doubleheaders in the Garden Saturday, next Monday and a week from today. Oregon State, which meets Manhattan Monday.

Early Rating Of Local 5s

For better or worse, here's an early rating of the local college basketball teams. 1. CCNY 2. LIU 3. Fordham 4. St. John's 5. NYU 6. St. Francis 7. Manhattan 8. Brooklyn 9. Columbia. The sharp downgrade comes after Manhattan. First seven could hold their own and better with equal representatives of any section of the land. CCNY is probably the equal of any team in the land. Refrain from brickbats. We said "an early rating."

Chile Wins S. America Boxing Tournament

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 22 (UP).—Chile won the 15th annual South American boxing tournament which ended yesterday. Argentina, Uruguay, Peru and Bolivia were among the participating countries. The tournament was considered a preparatory workout for the coming Pan-American games scheduled for Buenos Aires next year.

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SCHOOL REGISTRATION

SPECIAL XMAS NEW YEAR'S Private Course \$2.10 week only. All Ballroom Dances, Saturday afternoon 3-5:30. In structure with partners. Ladies 10c. Gentlemen 15c. Morelle, 104 Fourth Ave. (12th)

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On The Score Board

Touching On a Variety Of Subjects

By Lester Rodney

Babe Ruth's annuities recently matured and the first thing he did was to buy \$100,000 worth of defense bonds. The Bambino obviously still has his eye on the ball and is swinging from the heels. Babe will be seen in the forthcoming film on the life of Lou Gehrig. He's in good enough shape to play himself as a ball player convincingly.

Ruth and Gehrig were strongly contrasting outer types on the Yanks. Babe was flamboyant and careless about himself. Always fully conscious of his stature as America's greatest athletic hero, he was addicted to dramatic gestures and mannerisms, yet unlike some, he always delivered. The most startling instance of this flair came in Chicago during the World's Series when with two strikes called on him and the Cub bench hooting, he held up his left hand for attention, pointed to the distant center field bleachers with his right hand, and proceeded to wallop Lou Warneke's next pitch exactly where he had pointed for the most prodigious home run ever seen in Wrigley Field.

But the Babe was never a phony. He was a big hearted, generous, simple sort of guy who loved playing and winning ball games and revelled in being able to do it better than anyone else. He didn't know the meaning of the word "modesty" as often misapplied to those who persistently present themselves as being much less than they are. He fought loudly and successfully for what he thought he was worth as a ball player, revolutionizing the pay scale upward and incidentally incurring the still smoldering enmity of the magnates.

His real modesty, known to sports writers, was shown by his countless visits to and contributions to crippled and ailing kids. His tears off in the corner of the Yankee dugout the day Lou Gehrig said goodbye to the fans, and as all knew then, to life, were unashamed and many.

Gehrig, contrasted to Ruth outwardly, was a quiet, serious workman who paid the strictest attention to conditioning and was completely devoid of what we know as "color." Overshadowed at his peak by Ruth, he was admired as a person even more than the Babe whose boisterous little eccentricities sometimes escaped the possibilities of immediate and unreflexive understanding.

They complemented each other well. As a pair they formed far and away the most terrific and valuable one-two punch in the history of the game. And it's certainly more than fitting that Babe should play himself in the film designed to honor the memory of Lou.

Negative Note

The committee in charge of recreation in connection with Civilian Defense has nothing to report in the way of throwing open facilities or general plan. Seems like a bit of a lag there.

'Review of the Year'

All the papers carried extensive sports reviews of the year this weekend. We thereby submit the briefest review in history:

The Dodgers finally won the pennant amidst great excitement but the Yanks were too good for them and cooled things off a bit by romping off with the Series. Joe DiMaggio made history with a run of 36 straight games in which he hit safely. Ted Williams put himself high up in the books with a .406 batting average. Pete Reiser, young Dodger center fielder, was the rookie of the year, winning the National League batting title and assorted other titles. Mel Ott succeeded Bill Terry as manager of the Giants hoorah. Joe Louis, slipping fast in the World-Telegram, knocked out seven straight contenders for his title, including the speedy Billy Conn and the ponderous Buddy Baer. Tony Zale became a better middleweight champion than we've had since Fred Apostoli. Fritzie Zivic and Lew Jenkins relinquished their titles to Freddy Cochran and Sammy Angott, who with all due respect are merely holding the fort till Ray Robinson and Bob Montgomery get their chance. Henry Armstrong, greatest little fighter of all, quit the ring, which precipitated the lightweight-welterweight scramble mentioned above. Gus Lesnevich, an underrated fighter, moved into the light heavyweight throne room but any time Billy Conn wants to return to that division he'll have to move right out. Long Island University had the best college basketball team in the country, any protestations from Wisconsin, which refused an invite to the National Tourney here, to the contrary, the Chicago Bears were the most goshawful professional football champs ever assembled. Minnesota again produced the outstanding college football team and a lot of horses finished first, second and third in a lot of races we don't know anything about.

Seriously enough, it was a good year in the sports world, which is beginning to gear itself a little differently to fit into the pattern of a nation fighting a hard war to victory. Among the better happenings of the year not generally mentioned were the breaking of several old college football bans against Negro players in Southern cities and a whole trend to continue ending Jim Crow at a time when national unity against Hitlerism is the keynote of the nation... a trend that culminated in a magnificent All Star anti-Jim Crow, anti-Hitler football game at the Polo Grounds.

Pro League Chiefs Boot One

It was a pretty sad mistake to play that Giant-Bear league championship playoff in Chicago instead of New York. Every possible bit of logic shouted "Polo Grounds!" Only 13,000 fans turned out in Ch. to see the game. For the windy city it was strictly anti-climax to the Packer game the week before. The fans anticipated, rightly enough, that this one with the Giants would be easy for the wonder team of the gridiron. New York, which through the stupidities of a schedule apparently drawn with as little spectator appeal as possible never saw either the Bears or second best Packers this year, would have turned out a packed house to have seen Syd Luckman and company operate against the home heroes. What makes the 13,000 sad is the fact that the play-off game is the one in which the players share. They emerged with only \$450 per man. Which is hay to these hard working, strictly seasonal performers.

The Bears will be seen in Gotham, howbeit, against the League All Stars for the Naval Relief Fund on Jan. 4th. They're really something to see. The Yankers and Joe Louis on the football field.

The complimentary list has been cut out for the Louis-Baer fight of Jan. 9, which is expected to contribute no less than \$100,000 for the Naval Relief Fund. The fight comes within a week of the Bear-All Star game for the same fund. The Bears will be favored but the Baer will not.

"INNER CALL DEPT.": Jenkins to beat Angott last Friday night.

22 Ambulances Bought by Gifts To Aid Outfit

Forty-five thousand dollars in gifts, sufficient to purchase 22 military ambulances for the reserve "bank" being built up by the British American Ambulance Corps, 420 Lexington Avenue, for service here or abroad as necessities of the Allied war effort dictates, has been received since announcement of this new program, two days ago, William V. C. Ruxton, president, reported today.

Mr. Ruxton is leaving by air-plane for San Francisco tonight where he will discuss future ambulance needs in that city with Mayor Angelo J. Rossi. Two ambulances, valued at \$2,000 each, now en route overland to San Francisco, will arrive there Monday Dec. 22, according to present plans.

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